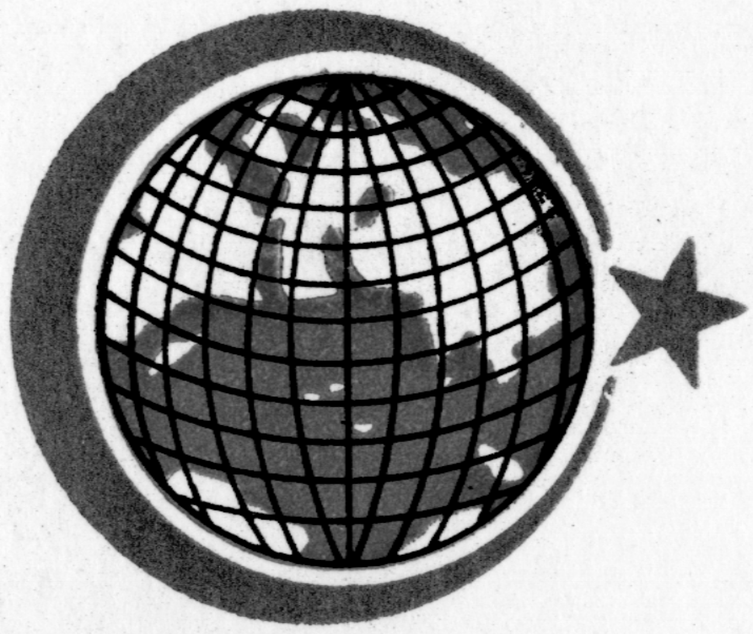


AFGHANISTAN

REPORT

NO. 39

JUNE 1987

PROPERTY OF ACKU

CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
SECTOR F-5/2, P. O. BOX 1173,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
AFGHANISTAN

Chairman .. **Kamal Matinuddin**

Project Coordinators .. **Ijaz S. Gilani**
Naseem Rizvi

Associates .. **Najam Abbas**
Fazal-ur-Rahman

1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT
JUNE 1987

IJAZ S. GILANI
NASEEM RIZVI



Edited and Published by Kamal Matinuddin on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies vide DM. Islamabad Memo No. 2617/C of 14-7-1985 and despatched under GPO's Registered No. N-1072, Telephones: 824628, 821340, 824658.
Subscription Rates: *Annual* Rs. 120.00 *Single copy* Rs. 10; *Overseas Annual* US $ 60.00; *Single* US $ 5.00 including air mail. *Address:* The Institute of Strategic Studies, Sector F-5/2, Islamabad.
Printed by Abdal Ghani Barq at Ferozsons Rawalpindi Ltd., 32 Saddar Road Rawalpindi, Telephones: 62302 — 62366 — 67901 Telex: 54055 BARQ Pk.

ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.

'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'		Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

The Historical Perspective . . ISSI Map

I. The Fourth Afghan War . . *Hasan Akhter Gardezi*
Assisted by . . *Najam Abbas*

1. Summary Perspective 1
2. Major Military Engagements 3
3. Provincewise Survey Analysis 6
4. Psychological Warfare Themes 29

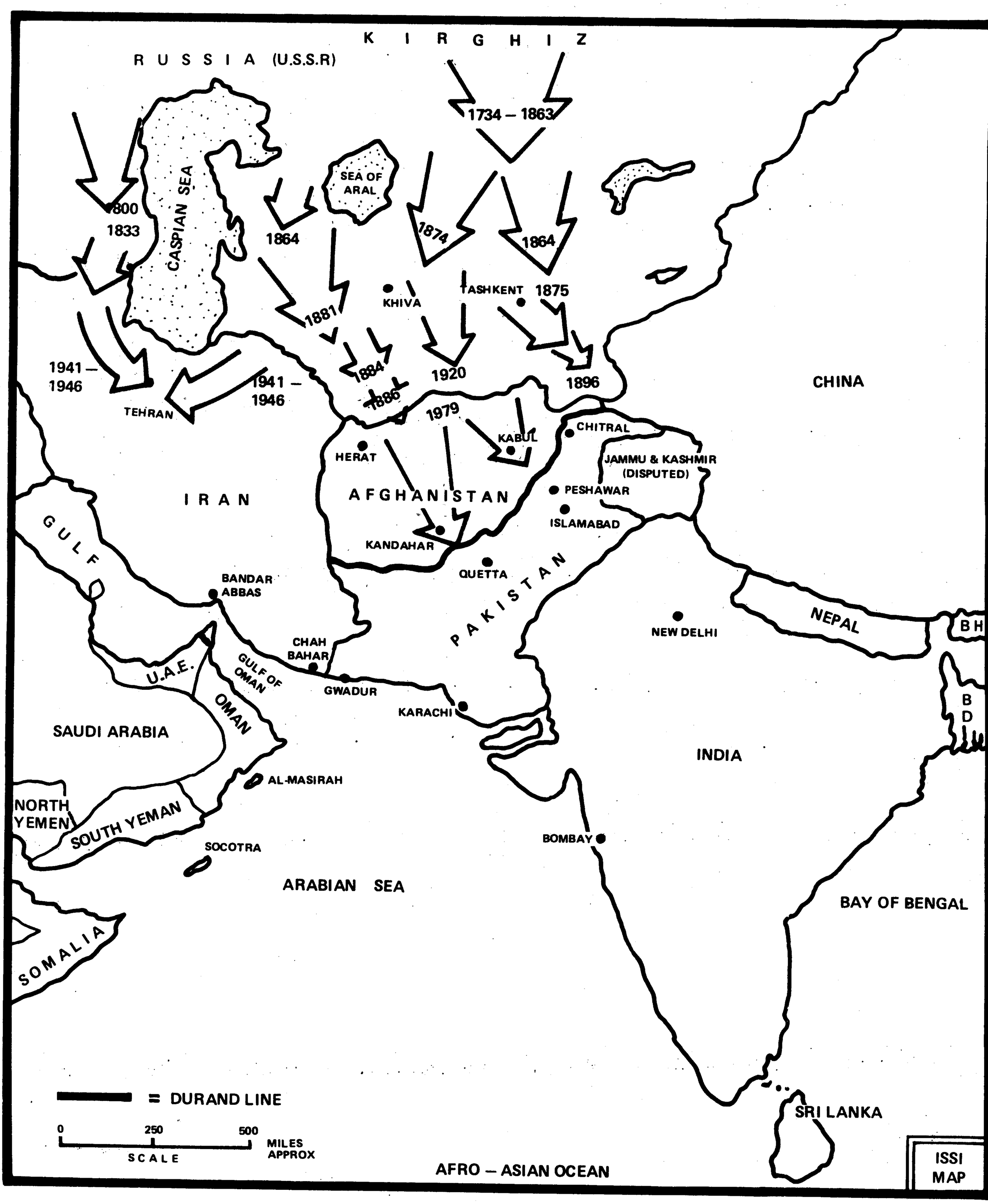
APPENDICES

1. Estimate of Losses: Mujahideen Sources 30
2. Estimate of Losses: Kabul-Moscow Sources 31
3. Provincewise Distribution of Engagements: Mujahideen Sources 32
4. Mujahideen Mobile and Immobile Targets and Soviet-Kabul Operations: Mujahideen Sources . . 33
5. Provincewise Security Operations and Returnees — Soviet-Kabul Sources 34
6. Maps of Afghanistan 35
7. Afghan Civilians Human and Material Losses . . 37
8. Notes 38

II. The Politico-Economic and Cultural Development in Afghanistan . . *Naseem Rizvi*

1. Foreign Visits and Agreements 39
2. Political Developments 46
3. Nationalities Policy 51
4. Economy . . *Fazal-ur-Rahman* . . 54
5. Education, Youth and Health 56
6. Cultural and Social 58

THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



ACKU
Serial
NS
371.2
.A373
No. 39

STRATEGIC STUDIES

(Quarterly Journal)

Published by

The Institute of Strategic Studies
Sector F-5/2
(P.O. Box 1173) Islamabad, Pakistan

Contains Stratagems, Strategic Map Review,
Research Articles on Strategy and Allied
Disciplines and Book Reviews

Subscription Rates:—

Annual	:	Pakistan	Rs. 50/-	
		Overseas	$ 10/-	(including surface postage)
Single Copy	:	Pakistan	Rs. 15/-	
		Overseas	$ 3/-	(including surface postage)

Available in all major bookshops in Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, and Sialkot. Also reaching out to over 150 centres of learning abroad.

PROPERTY OF
ACKU

I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

In June 1987, Mujahideen sources reported 437 incidents in 26 out of the 29 provinces of Afghanistan. No conflict was reported from Nimruz, Jozjan and Bamiyan either by Mujahideen or Kabul sources.

Kabul sources reported 63 military operations in 19 provinces. They included: 30 security forces operations in 14 provinces beside 33 "Counter Revolutionary" acts. Compared to 20 operations in 7 provinces in May, there was considerable expansion in the area of the conflict reported by Kabul media.

Soviet-Kabul forces undertook large scale ground-cum-air offensives in southern and eastern Afghanistan. An account of major military operations is given in the following pages.

The highest intensity of conflict was reported from Qandahar, Ningarhar and Paktiya followed by Parwan and Kabul respectively. Sizeable engagements took place in Kunar, Badghis, Herat and Logar provinces.

Urban conflict was witnessed in and around 14 provincial capitals including the major cities of Qandahar and Herat. Urban guerilla operations and instances of in-party fighting among the ruling party cadres were also reported from the capital Kabul.

Killing of important military officials

Earlier reports regarding the killing of DRA General Abdul Qayyum Siddiqui during recent fighting in Qandahar were confirmed by Radio Kabul on June 11. Mujahideen also claimed killing of high government officials in Paktiya and Ghazni provinces.

Military targets

Altogether 51 security posts were struck by Mujahideen in 18 provinces of Afghanistan. Mujahideen conducted successful operations against the following targets:

Ammunition depots in Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunar: Conscription office in Pashtun Kot (Faryab): Arbab Ghani military centre in Herat: Oil reservoir in Char Asiab, Kabul: Base camp in Khali Karewz: 2 military camps in Ghor province: An army camp in Tarin Kot (Uruzgan). (See Section 3 and Appendix 1 for details).

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad in the preparation of this monthly report.

Soviet Post Attacked

Mujahideen from Bala Murghab district of Badghis province crossed the border into the Soviet territory of Turkemanistan on May 22 and attacked military installations near Takhta Bazar. Several "personnel deployed in the area" were killed and damage was inflicted on a military post. Following the attack the Soviets continued sending aerial "reprisal" and reconnaissance flights to Bala Murghab for about 2 weeks. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Mujahideen and civilians in that district.

Convoys attacked

A military convoy was attacked by the Mujahideen in Jaldak area of Zabul province. A military convoy proceeding to Muqur was attacked in Ghazni province. A convoy was attacked near Ahangar in Andrab valley of Baghlan province. A convoy moving from Mazar to Sheberghan was ambushed. A military convoy was attacked near Islam Qila in Herat province. A convoy was attacked near Shakardara. Mujahideen waylaid a convoy coming out of Qila-Gai in Parwan province. Mujahideen ambushed a convoy in Shineeza valley of Wardak province.

Highway blocked

Mujahideen conducted attacks on the Salang highway on May 31, June 3 and June 4. A supply convoy consisting of oil tankers and ammunition trucks was set on fire. Salang highway remained blocked for 3 days when Mujahideen resisted a Soviet-Kabul attack on their positions along the highway. Several tanks and trucks of DRA troops and those of AFSOTER company were set on fire.

Aerial losses

During June 1-30, Soviet-Kabul air losses total up to 48 air planes and helicopters destroyed or damaged, according to Mujahideen sources. This includes all aircraft hit on ground, or in the air. Incidents taking place in May but reported in June were incorporated in this figure.

Political targets

Four Khad agents were killed when Mujahideen attacked the Khad offices near Charikar, Parwan. An unspecified number of Khad officers were captured in Kunar. Seven Khad agents were killed in Samangan. A Party official alongwith guards and family was killed in Taluqan city of Takhar province. Several Parcham party members were killed in Chashma-e-Sayyad area of Samangan province. Four members of a local reconciliatory delegation were killed in Kabul. Four Khad agents

were killed and 5 others captured in the provincial capital of Laghman.

Inter party rivalry

Between the night of June 19 and 11, an Inter-Party clash took place between Khalqi and Parchami officers near Jalalabad airport police batallion headquarters. Five police officers got killed. In Kabul city on May 8, a pro-Karmal students demonstration was dispersed. Exchange of fire took place between militia cdr. Ismat and regime troops in Wazir Akbar Khan Mena in Kabul province.

Defections

Eight troops defected in Kunar. Thirty soldiers stationed at Yangi Qila camp joined Mujahideen on May 23. Twelve hundred Afghan troops reportedly switched over to Mujahideen in Qandahar province.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

The Soviet-Kabul forces launched two major offensives in Southern and Eastern Afghanistan.

The probable motives behind these moves were:

1. To check Mujahideen mobility by establishing security posts along Mujahideen supply routes.
2. To obstruct Mujahideen caravans from pouring in supplies before they reach Central, Western and Northern Afghanistan.
3. To dislodge Mujahideen from their strongholds.
4. To keep an atmosphere of pressure and harassment along the Pakistani borders.

The Qandahar Offensive

Some 6,000 Soviet-Kabul troops launched an offensive against the Mujahideen positions in North Western area and Southern suburbs of Qandahar city, Arghandab, Dand and Malajaat. The first phase of the operation which began on May 22nd was supposed to continue for over 2 weeks. It abruptly ended on June 8. The Soviet-Kabul Troops lost over 500 men, killed and wounded. Another 1200 switched over to Mujahideen. Some of "defectors" informed the Mujahideen that they had been brought to the battle field "forcibly". Most of them were untrained conscripts in early teens. Some had been drawn from jails.

Soon afterwards Arghandab saw a follow up of the earlier offensive. This coincided with the arrival of Soviet-Kabul reinforcements from Ghazni and Shindand.

Severe aerial and ground bombardment destroyed hundreds of houses. A large number of fruit trees were burnt. The grape crop suffered serious losses.

These vineyards were of great economic value to the local people. The invaders suspected that Mujahideen were sheltering in the vineyards. Bombing devastated the villages of Khanjkak and Regwa in Mulla Dust area. Here some 100 civilians were believed to have been killed.

Soviet-Kabul planes dropped hundreds of mines to hamper Mujahideen mobility in the area.

In order to relieve pressure from their besieged companions Mujahideen brought in fresh reinforcements from adjoining areas. At the same time Mujahideen stepped up attacks on the Qandahar airport with delayed-action missiles on June 5. Two helicopters, 2 MiGs fighters and an ammunition depot were destroyed at the airport.

Two days later (On the night of 7th June) Soviet-Kabul troops shelled Qandahar suburbs.

Fighting in and around Qandahar city disrupted transportation to and from the provincial capital, resulting in a siege-like situation. The people were subjected to shortage of supplies including food.

The situation in Qandahar city continued to be severely disorganised with repeated breakdowns of the electricity, telephones and water supply systems.

Mujahideen reports also speak of the use of paratroopers and "poisonous gas" in the Arghandab area during the first few days of June.

Soviet-Kabul troops encircled the Malajaat suburbs of Qandahar city and heavily shelled the area inflicting damage to some 60 houses.

Lala Malang a charasmatic Mujahideen commander in Qandahar province was killed in the fighting.

Later the Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul convoy and destroyed or damaged a number of tanks.

The Mujahideen destroyed a missile dump on the night of June 8.

The Afghan Defence Minister and Interior Minister visited the battle front. Later they also attended the funeral of Brigadier General Abdul Qayyum Siddique who was killed in the fighting.

The second phase of the Soviet-Kabul offensive failed even as the first had failed in dislodging Mujahideen from certain areas around Qandahar city. Their withdrawal started on June 19.

With the arrival of reinforcements from Kabul, they launched yet another offensive later in the month. This time they brought in bulldozers, alongwith heavy guns, to level up Mujahideen hideouts and to

widen and reconstruct roads for better vehicular mobility.

Paktiya offensive

Soviet-Kabul forces launched a big offensive against Mujahideen positions in the vicinity of Zazi on May 20. Their Main force, including troops from Ghazni came from Gardez. It seemed it was planned that it would be backed up by a contingent despatched from Jalalabad via Hissarek and yet another from Kabul via Logar.

The main objective of the expedition was to plug Mujahideen supplies route passing through Kharchatal and to gain control of some strategic peaks, such as Khush Baram. However, neither the contingent expected to come from Ningarhar nor the one from Logar could make a junction with the main force.

Two additional purposes of the Soviet-Kabul offensive apparently were:

Hinder Mujahideen reinforcements reaching Paktiya from adjoining provinces.

Impel Mujahideen to use up and exhaust ammunition which could otherwise be sent to freedom fighters in central or northern Afghanistan or kept in reserve with themselves for future.

Initially, the Soviet-Kabul troops took up positions in a 30 sq km area in Zazi region and heavily bombarded the Mujahideen positions with BM-41 rocket launchers and heavy artillery.

On May 28, some 150 commandos were dropped close to the Mujahideen centre Markaz-e-Jadeed. Heavy artillery and aircraft were used to soften up Mujahideen positions. The attack was repulsed. Forty-five Soviet-Kabul troops including commandos got killed in this 'offensive' continued from May 22 to May 29.

Meanwhile, Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Kabul forces at a number of places. They hit a Soviet-Kabul convoy on way to Zazi from Chamkani inflicting losses in men and material. The invaders bombarded villages killing many civilians and destroying their dwellings.

Long distance artillery fire inflicted serious losses to the Mujahideen. A Mujahideen Commander, Engineer Jalaluddin, was among those killed by BM-41 fire. Heavy exchanges of artillery fire took place at Baram Khel, Khar Chatal, Khurmana and Dakai Shagga.

On June 4, Mujahideen attacked a security post near Zazi cantonment. An infantry column was forced to retreat from Khar Chatal. Mujahideen conducted attacks on Zazi cantonment posts in Kungi village and Ahmed Khel (near Khosh Baram hills), and repulsed Soviet-Kabul troops at Lar Lewanai.

The Soviet-Kabul artillery fired BM-41 rockets at Mujahideen

positions. These shells reportedly contained some poisonous substance. Mines were also scattered around Mujahideen positions. In all 56 Mujahideen were killed and 100 wounded while resisting the Soviet-Kabul offensive.

Kabul province

A Mujahideen report states that Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions in Jogdalek in late May. Severe bombing forced the Mujahideen to retreat after putting up some resistance.

Soviet-Kabul troops conducted a large scale offensive in Paghman, a suburb of Kabul, the details of which are still coming. They used both ground and air forces — as well as Soviet special services paratroopers during the fighting.

Ningarhar

In the third week of May Soviet-Kabul units from Goshta, Kama, Shinwar, Kunduz, Kunar and Behsud reached the border area of Guru. Clashes between the invading force and Mujahideen continued for several days with both sides suffering casualties.

On May 20, a Soviet-Kabul contingent reached Hissarek district. Paratroopers were also dropped in Hissarek. After destroying some Mujahideen positions at Hissarek the force proceeded to Azar and Mangal Dara areas where it was resisted by Mujahideen. Mujahideen pushed back the Soviet-Kabul force from Hissarek after several days of fighting. The invading force returned to Khugiani and Jalalabad.

In the second week of June, Mujahideen conducted operations against security posts established between Garo and Mohmand Dara. Heavy damage was done to several posts. Mujahideen also captured sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

VOIR: Six Soviet aeroplanes taking off from Shindand airbase bombarded Mujahideen positions on 18th June in Rabat, Nimruz province. Four Mujahideen were martyred and 5 others injured (News Persian: 19 June, 1987).

Hilmand

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen fired on a Kabul regime jeep in

Grishik, May 21, and killed 3 occupants.

In guerilla actions, June 7, Mujahideen killed or injured 18 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed 3 of their armoured vehicles in Hilmand province. During an attack on an army camp in Lashkargah, provincial headquarters, they captured a Soviet soldier and 22 kalashnikov rifles.

Five Soviet-Kabul troops were killed during an attack on a security post near Lashkargah, June 21.

A helicopter was shot down in Ainak district, June 25.

Qandahar

Mujahideen Sources: 15 May: Mujahideen attack Soviet garrison in Pashmol. Twenty-one Russians were killed and 6 oil tankers destroyed.

16 May: Mujahideen fire rockets on district headquarters of Shahjol. Sixty regime 'supporters' killed.

17 May: Mujahideen attack army, police and secret police (KHAD) establishments in Qandahar. A number of officers and men killed.

18 May: Two helicopters knocked down in Spinbuldak area.

19 May: Mujahideen destroy 15 Soviet-Kabul armoured vehicles near Hasangai. They also captured 18 soldiers and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On May 22 a Soviet-Kabul force of about 6,000 men launched a major offensive against Mujahideen in Arghandab area of Qandahar province. It continued till June 12. Defence Minister Rafi and Interior Minister Gulabzoi were reportedly coordinating the operations.

During close quarters fighting approximately 500 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded. One thousand two hundred joined Mujahideen. Soviet-Kabul troops also lost five helicopters and aircraft and 34 tanks/APCs.

Mujahideen suffered 60 dead. Over 100 civilians were also killed. Extensive damage was done to rural housing, gardens and vine-yards. Outstanding among the Mujahideen who laid down their lives in these operations were Lala Malang, Turan Mohammad Saeed, Tor Jan, Taleb, Zabet Abdul Jalil and Mullah Bahaoudin Akhund. Lala Malang was a famous fighter and commander of a large force.

Meanwhile fighting erupted in the adjoining Panjwai subdivision. The Soviet-Kabul troops lost 13 armoured vehicles and a jet fighter in this area.

Mujahideen were also active in the Qandahar city.

On June 4, Mujahideen attacked the Qandahar airbase with ground-to-ground rockets, destroying 5 aircraft.

On the same day (June 4) Soviet-Kabul troops heavily shelled

Malajaat, a Qandahar city suburb as a result of which 150 civilians were killed. Over 60 houses were raised to ground.

The Soviet-Kabul offensive in Qandahar can be divided in these phases:

(1) May 22, 1987 to June 8.
(2) June 12 to June 19.
(3) June 22 to end of the month.

VOIR: More than 1,000 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in heavy fighting which is continuing in the Qandahar province. Reports say that the Kabul government is deploying thousands of troops. Their air force is attacking areas adjoining Qandahar city. Three hundred Kabul troops surrendered to the Mujahideen on June 7 (14 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have frustrated a large attack of Soviet-Kabul troops in the suburbs of Qandahar.... In the battles which have been among the severest in Qandahar province since Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a number of Soviet helicopters and planes were shot down (News—Persian: 23 June, 1987).

Radio Bangladesh: In Afghanistan, during four weeks of fierce fighting around Qandahar city, the Mujahideen have reportedly destroyed 16 Soviet planes and helicopters (26 June, 1987).

BBC: Reports from Pakistan say heavy fighting has been going on for the past week between Afghan guerillas and Soviet and Afghan troops around the southern city of Qandahar. The reports quoting western diplomats and guerillas say upto six thousand Soviet and Afghan troops were involved in an offensive in the area. Hundreds of people are believed to have been killed or wounded.

Western diplomats in Islamabad say that the Afghan Government troops which spearheaded the operation suffered hundreds of casualties. Qandahar's two hospitals were reportedly full of wounded soldiers (3 June, 1987).

VOA: In Afghanistan, Mujahideen sources say fresh Soviet and Afghan reinforcements have been sent to recapture important positions near the second largest Afghan city, Qandahar. Arghandab, some ten kilometres in the northwest of Qandahar, has been a stronghold of Mujahideen for long. Last week, Soviet-led Afghan troops attacked Arghandab to take over the Mujahideen base, but it was repulsed in only six days. A prominent Mujahideen commander Lala Malang was among the dead in Charbagh near Arghandab (9 June, 1987).

VOG: Western diplomats reporting from Islamabad say that Afghan Government forces supported by Soviet troops have failed in their attempts to secure complete control over the city of Qandahar (24 June, 1987).

Radio Beijing: Afghan resistance sources yesterday said that the Freedom Fighters last week killed at least forty officials and soldiers of Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar. Six Soviet fighter planes and two helicopters were also shot down (11 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: Kabul (BIA) An armed group of opposition extremists, who disturbed the peaceful life of the residents of Arghandab district of Qandahar province was crushed.

On the request of the NR commission and local residents, the security forces took counter-measures, destroyed the hideouts of the extremists and captured their arms which included a reactive missile launcher.

A number of extremists, including their ring leader Abdul Hai, called Lala Malang were killed and four others arrested (Kabul News Times: June 9, 1987).

The Political Director of Qandahar Armed Forces Division, Comrade Brigadier General Abdul Qayum Siddiqui who became the target of bullets of the opponent extremist elements while publicising the objectives of National Reconciliation in Arghandab Woleswali of Qandahar province, was laid to rest today. A special military ceremony was held in the martyrs' Memorial, which was attended by the Defence Minister, Major General Mohammad Rafi, National Security Minister, Lt General Ghulam Farouque Yaqobi, Interior Minister, Lt. General Gulabzoi, First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lt. General Nazar Mohammad and a number of high ranking military and civil officials and relatives of the departed comrade (News—Pushto: 11 June, 1987).

Zabul

Mujahideen Sources: 11 June: Mujahideen hit a military plane, AN-26, in Shahjoi area. The plane exploded.

12 June: Another aircraft hit at Nawrak.

In the meantime, Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in the vicinity of Jaldak. Two heavy vehicles were destroyed.

Radio Kabul: The Counter-Revolutionaries fired several rockets on Qalat city yesterday. Three of our compatriots were martyred and about 14 injured. Three shops and 3 vehicles were destroyed. The citizens of Qalat city condemned this barbaric action of the terrorists and demanded their punishment (News—Pushto: 4 June, 1987).

Moscow Television Service: (Excerpts) (Announcer). Our correspondent in Afghanistan reports details of a new crime by the Dushmans who yesterday shot down an Afghan transport passenger aircraft.... The new crime was committed on the civil air route between Qandahar

and Kabul. At 0710 on 11 June, when the aircraft was in the sky over Zabul province, which borders on Pakistan, a communication came from the pilot: "A ground-to-air missile has been launched against the aircraft, a starboard engine is on fire, I am making a forced landing". The crew came on the air no more. Only later did it emerge that the pilot tried to put the burning machine down on a highway. There was an explosion.

According to updated information, 47 people dies, including 12 children and 8 women. By a miracle, a 6-year old girl and one of the pilots survived. Both are in very serious condition. This is the fourth recent tragedy in the Afghan skies. Passenger aircraft were earlier shot down by U.S. missiles in the areas of Qandahar and Khost. Also in Khost Pakistani fighters fired point-blank at an Afghan aircraft. As a result, 200 civilian passengers have already died.

The aircraft was shot down by Stinger missiles, which have been supplied by the United States of America to the Dushmans in considerably increased numbers *Moscow TV Russian Service: 12 June, 1987).

Ghazni

Mujahideen Sources: 28 May: Mujahideen attack a security post in Gilan town of Kabul-Qandahar highway.

12 June: A "high ranking military officer of the puppet regime" killed during a clash with Mujahideen near Ghazni city.

13 June: Mujahideen kill 15 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroy 3 armoured vehicles in an ambush. The Soviet-Kabul convoy was proceeding to Muqar.

VOIR: Afghan Mujahideen shot down a Soviet aircraft which was attempting to bombard Mujahideen positions in Katawaz area on the 25th of last month (27 June, 1987).

Kabul News Times: Kabul (BIA): A number of elements attached to extremist opposition groups, who sought to hoard a big quantity of arms in Kherwar area and Zaino Khan subdistrict of Ghazni province for creating disturbances and killing the innocent people were suppressed while they stubbornly tried resistance.

The citizens of Ghazni province had recently expressed their concern over the illegal infiltration of arms into the areas of Ghazni.

The security forces established control over the Kherwar area and Zaino Khan subdistrict and tried to stop the arms caravan and confiscate the arms while observing the ceasefire. But the guards of the caravan put up stiff resistance.

The security forces then again contacted the NR commission of

Ghazni. On the demand of the commission, the security forces took counter-measures as a result of which a number of extremists were killed and six others captured. Arms, including four Zikoyaks, one unit of BM-12, 62 surface-to-surface rockets together with three launchers, three recoilless cannons, two mortars with 500 shells, 318 rockets, tens of assorted light and heavy weapons, 180 boxes of Zikoyak cartridges, 60 boxes of Dashaka shells, 400 kg of explosives, 200 anti-personnel mines and tens of thousands of cartridges of different weapons were also seized by the security forces *(KNT*, June 7, 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen Sources: A Soviet-made helicopter was hit and destroyed by anti-aircraft fire on the Charbaran region of Orgun on June 15.

Radio Kabul: The BIA correspondent in Paktika province reports that treacherous extremists intended to cut the roads used by our countrymen in the area surrounding Sharan City in Paktika Province by planting antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines. Although the mines were being planted to martyr our innocent compatriots, the extremist themselves were eliminated by their own mines.

The report adds that four of these extremists were killed when a mine exploded. Their bodies were handed over to their relatives in honour of their status and dignity as human beings (News: 2 june, 1987).

Paktiya

Mujahideen Sources: The Soviet-Kabul forces launched a massive offensive on Mujahideen bases in Zazi area of Paktiya province on May 20. It continued for 24 days after which the attacking contingents, which were supported by armour and aircraft, pulled back to the provincial headquarters and military base of Gardez.

The purpose of the offensive seemed to be to block Mujahideen communication lines in Khar Chatal and to capture the strategic peak of Khosh Daram.

Soviet-Kabul forces derived troops for this operation from Ghazni, Paktiya and Ningarhar provinces. Evidently it was planned that the force coming from Ningarhar (Hesarak) would meet and reinforce the one coming from Ghazni and Gardez near Khar Chatal and thus united the combined forces would try to storm and clear up Mujahideen positions in that area. However, the Soviet-Kabul force coming from Ningarhar met with formidable resistance on the way and was not able to make a junction with the Ghazni-Paktiya force.

Mujahideen artillery did a very good job in repulsing the Soviet-Kabul offensive. Mujahideen AA guns forced the Soviet-Kabul jets to fly high, making their bombardment not as effective as it could have been.

The Soviet-Kabul force lost about 550 men, including Russians, 3 helicopters (two shot down with RPG-7), 10 jets and 150 different types of vehicles including tanks, APCs, oil tankers and trucks. Mujahideen lost 75 men.

Three Mujahideen leaders, Prof. Sayyaf, Prof. Rabbani and Engineer Hikmatyar visited the Zazi area during the fighting.

Fighting continued during the Eid festival when the Soviets dropped paratroopers to capture strategic positions and perhaps some important visiting personages. These paratroopers were intercepted and annihilated.

BBC: According to guerilla reports, fighting has taken place between Mujahideen and Soviet-Afghan forces following advance of Soviet-Afghan troops towards Ali Sher in Zazi area of Paktiya province, a week ago.... After the invasion of guerilla strongholds surrounding the Garrison, the attackers moved towards bigger strongholds of guerillas closer to Pakistan border.

A commander of Mujahideen in that area says this was the biggest operation against the guerillas this year....Guerilla sources say that Soviet-Afghan forces received more casualties than Mujahideen. They also claim shooting down two jet aircraft (Commentary—Pushto: 2 June, 1987).

VOA: Afghan resistance sources say Soviet and Afghan government troops have retreated from a strategic part of Afghanistan after failing to dislodge Mujahideen groups from their strongholds. VOA's Allen Pessin reports that the operation was designed to close important supply routes used by the Mujahideen.

Two resistance news agencies report the Soviet and Afghan troops withdrew over the weekend from the Zazi area of Paktiya province on the Pakistan border. The Mujahideen claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviet-Afghan forces and shot down at least 5 Afghan government aircraft. The resistance sources say at least 60 Mujahideen including two senior commanders were killed in the fighting (Radio Report—English: 16 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A group of extremist elements which was trying to transport arms and ammunition to Zazi district of Paktiya province for disrupting peaceful life of the people was crushed together with their leader named Engineer Jalaluddin (News—English: 8 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: In Afghanistan itself, the terrorists have been

trying to torpedo the process of reconciliation. Some more about it in a report from TASS correspondent in Kabul:

A fedw days ago terrorists from the groups Hazb-e-Islami Afghanistan opened mortar fire at Saeed Karam district, Paktiya province wounding a number of civilians. The shipment of arms and ammunition to Afghanistan from Pakistani territory continues (News: 20 June, 1987).

According to witnesses anti-Afghan government bandits are forcing refugees to join armed groups. Now they have been sent to Zulekho (Ph) and Zazi areas where fierce fighting is taking place. Arms and ammunition are supplied to them by Afghanistan's neighbouring countries (18 June, 1987).

During the last few days 490 Afghans have returned to Paktiya province from Pakistan (News—Urdu: 28 June, 1987).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen Sources: A large Soviet-Kabul force reached Hessarak on May 20, from Jalalabad via Khugiani where they have established a cantonment. Starting with artillery and aerial bombardment the Soviet-Kabul force landed paratroopers. Some Mujahideen positions were captured or destroyed in the area.

The force then moved towards Azra and Mangal Dara in order to dislodge Mujahideen from the land route leading to Zazi in Paktiya province. Mujahideen put up stiff resistance to the invading force and it was obliged to beat a retreat to Jalalabad on June 4. It was constantly harassed on way back to Khugiani and Jalalabad.

Over 200 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed or wounded and 11 of their tanks destroyed during the operation. The Soviet-Kabul side also lost 3 aircraft, one each at Kotagai, Argach and Azra. A fourth aircraft was hit in Khugiani and was seen crashing in Surkhrud.

By June 6, the Soviet-Kabul force had retreated from Hessarak and local Mujahideen declared they had liberated the area. Mujahideen communications thus resumed on Kohi-Hissarak route which extends into Paktiya and Paktika provinces.

Two military aircraft were downed near Gandomak, Ningarhar province, on June 8. Yet another was shot down in Shiga on June 9.

Also on June 8 and 9, Mujahideen wiped out 12 security posts in the same general area. Mujahideen captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Three militiamen were killed and 7 injured during a Mujahideen attack on militia post in Dara-e-Noor subdistrict on June 12. On the same day, they also attacked security posts in Khugiani and Mehmand

Dara areas, killing 13 troopers.

A jet fighter was downed at Garu on June 17.

Mujahideen captured an army camp and two security posts near Garv in Ningarhar after a week's struggle on June 22. Three tanks and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were captured by the Mujahideen.

Radio Tehran: Muslim Afghan Revolutionaries have liberated Hessarak area in Ningarhar province from Soviet-Kabul troops. A helicopter, 5 tanks and military vehicles of the communist forces were destroyed (18 June, 1987).

VOA: Soviet occupant troops are making fresh attempts to capture Mujahideen routes linking Pakistan with eastern areas of Afghanistan. Mujahideen sources have reported that fierce fighting is going on in two eastern provinces of Afghanistan for the last one week and both sides are suffering heavy losses.

According to exiled Afghan Islamic Press another contingent of Afghan army, supported by mechanised units and air force, has been sent to set up security posts near Pakistan border. Mujahideen said that Mujahideen had checked Soviet-Afghan troops at Dandomag and Toto. Mujahideen destroyed two tanks of Afghan forces and shot down a helicopter (Radio Report: 7 June 1987).

Radio Kabul: In accordance with the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, 109 prisoners were released from jail in Jalalabad in Ningarhar province yesterday (1 June, 1987).

The vigiliant security forces prevented a caravan of counter-revolutionaries from smuggling arms into Afghanistan in Ningarhar province. The report says that saboteurs wanted to store these arms in Shinwar and Harichand (Ph) Uluswalis, but their plan was foiled with the help of the people and the provincial National Reconciliation Commission of Ningarhar (News—Pushto: 4 June, 1987).

Twenty families of our compatriots comprising 122 members returned to their homes in Ningarhar province recently (News—Pushto: 17 June, 1987).

Kunar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen shot down six helicopter gunships during the third week of May. Some of these helicopters were ferrying supplies to the besieged cantonment in Barikot. Four of these helicopters were downed at Shalton, Maryat, Sao and Ghargo on May 21.

The Soviet-Kabul forces lost another helicopter near Asadabad on May 31.

On June 9, Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions in Topchi area. The Mujahideen counter-attacked with mortars and roackets launchers on the following day. 11 Soviet jets bombed inhabited areas near shingal on June 19.

Kabul New Times: (BIA) Extremist elements subjected the residential places of the Sarkani district Kunar province yesterday to heavy arms shelling injuring four persons, including a woman, and damages to houses.

In another incident, a woman was injured as a result of the firing of ground-to-ground rockets by extremists elements on residential houses in Chargul village of Asadabad city *(KNT*, 9 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to a report, the extremist criminals used heavy weapons to attack residential areas of Kunar province on the 8th of the current month (29 May), when religious people were celebrating the 2nd day of Eid al-Fitr. They did material damage, and martyred a woman and her husband. Her child was seriously wounded as well.

These crimes by the extremists were committed when our Muslim and religious people were celebrating the happy days of Eid al-Fitr after 30 days of examination and fasting before God. They also came at a time when the party and revolutionary state, through their proclamation, have invited all opposition groups to end the war and bloodshed and to do their Islamic and Afghan duty for nationwide peace, like other compatriots (Kabul News: 1 June, 1987).

Another 9 families comprising 49 members returned to Kunar province from Pakistan (30 June, 1987).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen occupied subdivisional headquarter of Shehr-e-Buzarg on June 12 after a battle in which both sides suffered losses.

Radio Moscow: Six hundred armed opponents of DRA ceased their activities in Badakhsan (24 June, 1987).

Takhar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a mobile force at Bagh-e-Zakhira destroying a tank on May 23. They also lobbed hand-grenades into the residence of a government official (who was also an office bearer of the Communist Party), killing some members of the household and guards.

The same group of Mujahideen destroyed a military jeep in the

provincial headquarters of Talqan later. A military officer and an office bearer of the Ruling Party were killed.

On June 7: Mujahideen attacked a security post in Taloqan district killing 3 soldiers. Some others were captured alongwith 10 guns.

Another report said that the Mujahideen had wiped out 3 positions held by the Kabul regime in the Takhar area. Thirty-three troops were killed and 7 armoured vehicles damaged.

Kabul Sources: BIA: Arms and ammunition recently smuggled in from Pakistan by Mohammad Rasul who heads a sixty-member armed group of extremists was recently sized by the security forces in Takhar province.

The weapons included, a grenov, a heavy machine gun, a rocket launcher, a Klashnikov and four thousand cartridges *(KNT:* 14 June, 1987).

Kunduz

Mujahideen Sources: 11 May: Three tanks were destroyed and 35 troops killed in fighting following a Soviet-Kabul attack in Dasht-e-Archi. Seven Mujahideen killed and 8 injured.

31 May: Four helicopters were shot down in and around Daulatabad.

Mujahideen attacked a security post manned by 'Russians' in Qala-e-Guzar in Imam Sahib.

The Soviets reacted by sending forth 5 aeroplanes to retaliate, from bases located in Soviet Tajikistan. "Due to heavy bombardment the Mujahideen were forced to retreat". Later three helicopters were seen picking up government dead and wounded.

Radio Kabul: Extremist elements are trying (vainly) to disrupt our compatriots peaceful life by storing lethal weapons.

Some weapons, ammunitions and propaganda leaflets, which had been placed in Khanabad district, Kunduz province, with the aim of disrupting the peaceful life of our compatriots, were discovered.

The security organs, observing the ceasefire, entered the area and seized the weapons and ammunition, including 40 missiles, 1 heavy machine-gun, 72 shells for a recoilless gun, 1 communication unit, 1 mine defusing unit, 80 antipersonnel mines, 40 mortars etc (Kabul News: 24 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: The Afghan Government has under the Amnesty decree pardoned and released more than 100 people sentenced to various prison terms for counter-revolutionary activities in Kunduz province (9 June, 1987).

Baghlan

Mujahideen Sources: 2 June: Mujahideen ambush a military convoy near Ahangar in Andarab Valley. Three vehicles destroyed.

4 June: Another convoy ambushed, resulting in the destruction of a number of oil tankers.

5 June: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul transport in Salang. Twenty oil tankers and trucks burnt.

On June 6, the Soviets launched a ground attack on Mujahideen positions alongside the Salang Highway. Failing to achieve their objectives, they resorted to heavy indiscriminate aerial bombardment of the area.

BBC: Western diplomats say that Soviet and Afghan troops suffered heavy losses as a result of attacks carried out by Afghan guerillas towards the end of the last month and early this month. The intensity of fighting was severe along the highway called Salang. This highway is the most important means of communications for the Soviet forces between Kabul and the northern territories. The diplomats say that according to Afghan sources the guerillas killed 80 soldiers in an assault on a Soviet military camp near Khenjan city (9 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: A correspondent of *Pravda* reports from Afghanistan that the security forces of Kabul government intercepted a caravan in Baghlan province on May 23. The arms thus captured included US-made Stinger missiles. The group was on its way to the Soviet-Afghan border in the north.

The former government opponents belonging to this group told newsmen in Kabul that they had received training in the use of Stinger missiles in Quetta.... They said that the training was imparted by US and Chinese experts (Commentary—Pushto: 28 June, 1987).

Samangan

Mujahideen Sources: Seven KHAD intelligence agents were executed by firing squad in Samangan on May 29 following the verdict of an Islamic Court holding them guilty of spying on Mujahideen.

Mujahideen foiled an attempt to attack their centre near Khullam, June 4. The invaders left behind the hulk of a tank and 10 dead bodies. Meanwhile, the Soviets shelled villages killing 22 civilians.

Mujahideen raided Soviet security posts in Cashmae Sayad area killing at least 3 Russians and many 'Parchamites'.

Balkh

Mujahideen Sources: A Soviet convoy moving from Mazar-e-

Sharif to Sheberghan was ambushed by Mujahideen on June 5, destroying two tanks and an oil tanker.

VOIR: According to diplomatic sources Mujahideen shot down a transport plane of Kabul regime near Mazar-e-Sharif a few days ago: and, all the persons aboard that plane were killed (27 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: Muslim Afghan Mujahideen shot down a cargo plane of Kabul regime near Mazar-e-Sharif (26 June, 1987).

BBC: Opponents of the government in Afghanistan are reported to have shot down a Soviet built helicopter with 14 people on board.... TASS described it as a transport helicopter, although similar Soviet built helicopters are used in combat. According to the agency, the attack was carried out as tens of thousands of Afghans were attending a funeral in Kabul for 53 people reported to have been killed when an Afghan passenger plane was shot down a few days earlier. The Soviet-backed Afghan government claimed it was hit by an American Stinger missile supplied by the anti-government guerilla's western backers (Newsreel—Sairbeen: English-Urdu: 15 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Thousands of Afghans have taken part in marches of protest against the criminal action by the counter-revolutionaries who downed a passenger plane with an American missile last week. The Afghan bandit's downed a transport helicopter in Balkh province. The helicopter was carrying 14 persons, among them 4 children and 2 women (Moscow World Service: English: 15 June, 1987).

Jozjan

No report from any quarter.

Faryab

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked security posts guarding Maimana airport and a conscription office at the subdivisional headquarter of Pashtoon Kot, 26 May. Three Soviet 'advisers' were killed. Mujahideen also attacked a security post at Bibiana, killing 6 troops and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On June 2, Mujahideen conducted a rocket attack on a military convoy in Shirin Tagab. Two tanks and another vehicle were destroyed.

VOIR: In Faryab province, Muslim Mujahideen killed 12 communist troops and captured two of their posts. They also secured release of 40 Mujahideen being held in one of army camps (14 June, 1987).

BBC: Radio Kabul said 3 persons including 2 children were killed in a bomb explosion in Maimana, capital of Faryab province, close to Soviet border. The blast took place during Eidul Fitre celebrations (1 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A BIA correspondent in Faryab province reports that extremist criminals martyred three of our compatriots in the city of Maimana yesterday, including 2 children. They also wounded 5 others by planting explosives in a crowded part of the city. Maimana's Muslims and toiling people expressed their deep sadness at seeing the blood-stained corpses of children, who were celebrating Eid with great pleasure. They cursed the organisers of the undeclared war on the DRA, who issue the order for the murder of our innocent countrymen from abroad (Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto: 31 May, 1987).

The security forces, with the cooperation of a former anti-state group, destroyed a hideout of the extremists in Khan Char Bagh sub-district of Faryab province.

Ten extremists were killed and 20 others including their leader were injured in the operation. Eight assorted weapons, 20 rocket shells, 30 handgrenades and over 1000 cartridges were also confiscated by the security forces *(KNT:* 31 May, 1987).

Badghis

Mujahideen Sources: Over 300 persons, Mujahideen and civilians, were killed as a result of Soviet aerial bombardment of Mujahideen positions and villages in Badghis province bordering on Soviet Turkemenistan, during the last week of May through first week of June. A special target of the bombardment by jet fighters was the Murghab district. Mujahideen casualties (52) included their commander Nasrullah and his family members. Many houses, farms and shops were destroyed. Soviet air attacks closely followed Mujahideen cross-border raid into Soviet Turkemenistan on May 22.

VOIR: Mujahideen of Badghis attacked a Soviet border post recently, as a result of which several personnel deployed at the post were killed and the post destroyed. The Soviets in pursuit of the Mujahideen besieged and bombarded a border village of Badghis province. As a result of this a large number of civilians were killed and injured (News—Pashto: 15 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In bombardment on civilian population of Badghis province of Afghanistan by Soviet-Kabul planes about 300 civilians were martyred and many others injured (28 June, 1987).

VOG: Afghan rebels say they killed 85 Soviet soldiers during an attack in the Soviet Republic of Turkemanistan at the end of May. A spokesman of rebels said the Soviet troops have retaliated by bombarding the town of Bala Murghab in Afghanistan's Northern Western province of Badghis for two weeks. The bombardment killed 300 people, inlcuding 52 rebels (News—English: 22 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A 50-member armed group surrendered to authorities in Badghis province yesterday. The youth of their villages have formed themselves into groups and joined the defenders of the Revolution (News—Pashto: 6 June, 1987).

Kabul (BIA): A criminal plot of the extremist elements who tried to disrupt the peaceful life in Murghab district of Badghis province recently was foiled and their hideout crushed with the active cooperation of the people of the district.

At the request of the commission of NR of the district and the demand of the people, the security forces observing the ceasefire wanted to enter the district for maintaining security but were attacked by the extremist elements. The security forces launched a counter-attack as a result of which four ring leaders of the extremists were crushed and 20 of them arrested with their arms.

The report adds that an arms' depot of the extremist elements consisting of a unit of ground to ground rocket launcher, one Zeko-1, one dahshaka, one recoilless cannon, eight rocket launchers, 140 assorted weapons and a large quantity of cartridges and ammunition and communication instruments and mine detonator units were seized by the security forces of the district *(KNT:* 6 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Terrorist groups have continued to lay down arms in Afghanistan. A group of 19 people ceased armed activities in Badghis province. A total of 20,000 opponents have taken the government side (Focus on Asia and the Pacific: 26 June, 1987).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen Sources: 16 May: Soviet aircraft bombed inhabited areas near Kawaghan. Twenty civilians killed or injured.

21 May: Armed clashes continued in Pashtun Zarghoon area and east Anjeel (towards the south of Herat city).

24 May: Two 'Soviet vehicles' destroyed in Moala Barbaji in Herat city.

24 May: Thirteen Mujahideen killed in exchanges in Islamqala area when they attack a Soviet convoy. Losses on the side of Soviet-Kabul convoy could not be recorded.

1 June: Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on Soviet-Kabul troops in a clash in Kushk district, 60 km north of Herat. Mujahideen capture 200 guns.

10 June: Mujahideen attack 10 militia posts in Kushk district. Some of the posts were demolished. One hundred pieces of light and

heavy weapons seized.

14 June: Mujahideen attack (an unspecified number of) posts, 3 km west of Herat city, and destroy all of them.

14 June: Mujahideen surprise a military convoy near the sub-divisional town of Karrakh. In the rocket attack 2 tanks were destroyed. The Soviets attack a Mujahideen 'centre' in the same area.

The invading troops retreat leaving behind (near the Mujahideen centre) 3 wrecked vehicles. Twenty-two Soviet-Kabul troops captured.

16 June: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul security posts of Khaifan, Pushtkoh, Zerkoh, Aukal and Zawal attacked in Shindand district. Thirty-four government soldiers join Mujahideen ranks. A tank and a truck captured. Only one Mujahid was killed and 2 injured.

VOIR: Reports from Herat say that the Mujahideen attacked several posts of the communist troops and destroyed them. The Mujahideen also captured some arms (News—Pushto: 6 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have killed and wounded more than 50 Soviet-Kabul troops in their latest series of operations in Herat province. During these operations the Muslim revolutionaries destroyed 8 tanks and military vehicles and seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition (4 June, 1987).

Muslim revolutionaries captured a key mountainous region in northern Herat after 10 days heavy fighting. Some 15 villages were liberated in the region.

Clashes are continuing in the area which lies about 40 kilometres from the Soviet border. The battle field is littered with the deadbodies of Afghan government soldiers.

The Mujahideen now overlook (from the eminence of the elevated area they have captured) the Towrghondi-Herat road which is an important communications route between Western Afghanistan and the Soviet Union (IRNA: 10 June, 1987).

Attempts by the Soviet-Kabul troops to reoccupy a strategic area in the north of Herat province were foiled. The area was recently liberated by the Mujahideen (News—Persian: 21 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: One hundred and fifty families have returned to their homes in the province of Herat and are living a peaceful life. A gathering was arranged on this occasion in the city of Herat in which thousands of people participated. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Watanyar, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Minister for Communications and several members of the Peace Committee participated in it. They appreciated the honourable return of these refugees to their country (16 June, 1987).

Recently some weapons and ammunition, stored by opposition extremist elements in the (Dahana-e-Gholam Naqi) Zindah Jan district, Herat Province, with the aim of disrupting our compatriots peaceful life, were seized by Herat Province security forces in cooperation with the local people, who contacted the National Reconciliation Commission of that district (News: 24 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Recently a huge quantity of arms and ammunition was seized by the Afghan security forces. A report from Herat province says that the bandits were carrying arms and ammunition for operation in the outskirts of Shindand Uluswali.

This is not the first time that arms and ammunition were being sent to the enemies of the Afghan people from Iran. Many such caravans coming from Iran were caught red handed recently.

According to military sources from Herat, the armed groups operating in Herat province are in possession of about 300 Stinger missiles. The Chairman of the local National Reconciliation Commission, Haji Abdullah has said that 15 armed groups are operating in the vicinity of Shindand.

These bandits have intensified their activities over the past some time and their main targets are those people who have broken relations with the armed groups. Besides armed activities, these groups are making poisonous propaganda (World Today—Pashto: 20 June, 1987).

Farah

Mujahideen Sources: 15 May: Mujahideen attack two regime security posts near Shirin Tagab. Posts destroyed and 12 soldiers captured.

24 May: Mujahideen shot down a helicopter near Qala-e-Kah.

24 May: A MI-17 shot down near Shindand in Farah.

Radio Tehran: A helicopter of Kabul government was shot down by the Muslim Freedom Fighters in Farah province on Thursday. Fifteen Afghan soldiers were killed or injured when an armoured vehicle carrying soldiers hit a landmine. Another report says that Muslim Freedom Fighters shelled Qila Saur in Southern Afghanistan on Wednesday (News—Urdu: 6 June, 1987).

An ammunition depot of the Kabul regime was blown up at a military base in Farah province last week. The report said that the explosion killed 35 Soviet-Kabul troops (News—Urdu: 27 June, 1987).

The Afghan Mujahideen attacked a border post of Kabul regime in Farah province last week and killed 45 troops alongwith 10 officials. They also attacked positions of the communist forces and besides killing a large number of usurper forces, destroyed 4 tanks and army

vehicles.

Radio Moscow: Dozens of Afghan refugees have returned to Farah province from Iran (News—Urdu: 22 June, 1987).

Central Provinces

Bamiyan

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a battalion headquarter of Soviet-Kabul troops in Chagcharan, capital of Ghor, May 22. In retaliation, on the following day Soviet-Kabul troops invaded the Mujahideen 'centre' in the area. Mujahideen put up stiff resistance and after a battle lasting four hours the invaders were compelled to retreat.

Mujahideen repeated an attack on the battalion headquarter in Chagcharan on May 27, killing and wounding 15 soldiers.

Mujahideen also fired rockets on an army camp at Shehrak town, 121 kilometres from Chagcharan.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen Sources: Two tanks were destroyed when Mujahideen hit a military camp near Tarin Kot, provincial headquarter, on May 19.

Mujahideen shot down a helicopter gunship near the subdivisional headquarters of Chura, 22 kilometres from Tarin Kot, on June 8. The helicopter was flying over Mujahideen positions and was brought down by anti-aircraft gun fire.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen Sources: 8-9 May: Mujahideen attack a Soviet camp near Khali Karewz, 5 km SW of Darul Aman. Several APCs were destroyed and a number of Russians killed or wounded.

9 May: A Soviet-Kabul force attacks Qarabagh. Seven Russians and 10 regime soldiers killed. Two tanks destroyed. Two Mujahideen also killed and 5 injured. Soviets shell the village of Qarabagh.

10 May: Thirty-two Russians killed in a Mujahideen rocket attack on Darul Aman.

10 May: Mujahideen shoot down a helicopter near Tarakhel, NE of Kabul.

11 May: Mujahideen ambush a military force in Mahiper, killing

43 soldiers and destroying 3 vehicles.

13 May: Mujahideen attack a security post in Shakardara, killing 2 soldiers.

14 May: A helicopter hit and destroyed in Gogamenda.

15 May: Mujahideen hit a military vehicle carrying electricians from Saroobi to Kabul.

15 May: A helicopter crashes at Kabul airport after being hit by Mujahideen.

20 May: Seventeen soldiers killed during a Mujahideen attack on a Soviet convoy at Mir Bacha Kot.

20 May: Mujahideen hit 4 Soviet tanks when Soviet-Kabul forces intruded into Hessarak, Tehzeen and Ghuageez.

22 May: Mujahideen attack a military convoy near Shakardara, destroying 3 tanks.

22 May: A helicopter knocked down in Khurd Kabul.

During the last week of May a Soviet-Kabul force attacked Mujahideen positions in Jegdalek. After some resistance the Mujahideen withdrew to their second line of defence.

During the fighting the invaders lost 3 tanks.

On June 1, Mujahideen hit and destroy a jet fighter over Shakardara.

On June 2, Mujahideen attacked a security post in Qala-e-Qazi. On the same day they ambushed a convoy near Kalakan. One tank and one APC were destroyed.

Mujahideen brought down a helicopter near Kabul city on June 3.

On June 4, they attacked a security post in Shakardara.

On June 6, they attacked a security post near Khwajaghor.

VOIR: Reports reaching from Kabul say that a Soviet helicopter was shot down by the Mujahideen near Paghman recently. The Soviet daily *Izvestia* published from Moscow writes that 14 Soviet military personnel on board were killed (19 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen downed a reconnaissance plane of the communist forces in Paghman (29 June, 1987).

Four helicopters were also shot down by the Afghan Mujahideen near Maidanshar in south west of Kabul early this week (30 June, 1987).

BBC: Western diplomats report heavy fighting last week in Shumali region just north of Kabul. Over 50 Afghan soldiers were believed to have been killed in two attacks.... The diplomats said that over a dozen Afghan aircraft were shot down in different parts of Afghanistan over the past ten days (Newsreel—English: 3 June, 1987).

George Arney has reported in a despatch from Peshawar that the

Afghan guerillas have shot down an Afghan passenger plane, killing almost all the passengers on board.... The ill-fated plane was on its way to Kabul from Zabul province. Some women and children were also on board. According to Kabul Radio US supplied anti-aircraft Stinger missiles were used in the attack.

According to Mujahideen the number of Soviet-Kabul helicopters and aircraft being downed has gone up following the supply of extremely sophisticated Stinger missiles to Mujahideen last year, by the United States (Jehan Numa: 12 June, 1987).

Western diplomats in Islamabad say Afghan troops have been trying for two weeks to force guerillas out of the Paghman area, west of the capital Kabul, but so far, without success. However, Soviet troops have now been sent in to reinforce the government offensive and their use of heavy artillery has caused extensive damage to the area.... According to an Afghan source about 90 artillery weapons of various sizes are being used to bombard suspected guerilla hide-outs. There has been extensive destruction of orchards, vineyards and homes and that some residents have fled to the safety of Kabul (Newsreel: 30 June, 1987).

VOA: Western diplomats in Kabul have reported an increase in the surveillance flights by Soviet planes and sounds of firing by heavy weapons. The diplomats say that the Mujahideen have again penetrated the nearby areas of the Afghan capital and are attacking security posts set up by the Afghan and Soviet troops there. The sources say that the Mujahideen have dug up trenches at lofty mountains west of Kabul. This report confirmed that the government troops had seized arms and ammunition depots in the area.

On the other hand in the north of Kabul, fierce fighting is reported between the Mujahideen and Afghan and Soviet troops. Most of the fighting took place along the Salang Highway, which links Kabul with the Soviet Union. These sources further said that the Mujahideen attacked several Soviet convoys on the Salang Highway and in retaliation, the Soviet Union carried out bombardment at civilian areas, causing heavy loss of life (Radio Report—Urdu: 10 June, 1987).

Kabul New Times: An arms depot of the extremists was captured in Paghman district of Kabul province on June 1st.

Before the extremists could use the weapons against people, the security forces established contacts with the NR commission and by observing the ceasefire entered the region and captured the arms which included 25 mortar shells, 17 rocket launchers, 7 recoilless cannon shells, 32 handgrenades, 108 anti-personnel mines, 20 kg explosive material, thousands of cartridges and several anti-people leaflets (BIA:

KNT: 2 June 1987).

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar correspondent has reported that around 6.30 a.m. today, a passenger plane on flight from Zabul province to Kabul was shot down with guided missiles by extremist elements over Saroobi Woleswali. As a result of this brutal act, 53 out of a total of 55 passengers and crew were martyred and two others injured. The martyred included 16 children and 10 women (News—Pushto: 11 June, 1987).

An aggression of extremists was foiled by the security forces with the help of the residents of Paghman district. This aggression was designed against the people of Kabul city.... The extremist elements had installed 9 surface-to-surface missiles targetting residential area of Kabul and they intended to kill innocent people of the city (News—Urdu: 17 June, 1987).

A quantity of weapons and ammunition which had been stored by the extremist opposition groups in the Arghandi region of Paghman district in order to disrupt the peaceful life of our compatriots was recently seized by the security forces (Kabul Domestic Service in Dari: 28 June, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Meanwhile a number of the armed groups are continuing their armed activities, and are establishing arms depots in various parts of the country. Activities of bandits have intensified in the surroundings of Kabul, in the recent days. According to report of Bakhtar news agency, the security forces have recently discovered and defused four land-to-land missiles, in the Arghandah area of Paghman Uluswali of Kabul province (News—Pushto: 22 June, 1987).

Parwan

Mujahideen Sources: 17 May: A Mi-25 helicopter knocked down by AA guns in Bagram district.

18 May: A Soviet convoy ambushed on Salang Road near Charikar. Three trucks destroyed.

24 May: Mujahideen wipe out a security post near Charikar.

24 May: A jet fighter shot down near Seb Dokan, Bagram district.

25 May: An 'explosion' in a security post manned by Russians kills 8 of them near Doulet Shahi, Bagram district. Soviet bombard adjoining civilian areas.

29 May: Mujahideen ambush a Soviet convoy near Qala-e-Sokhta. Twelve soldiers captured. Three vehicles destroyed.

30 May: A 4-engined plane hit and destroyed while flying low towards northern section of Bagram airbase.

30-31 May: Mujahideen attack and neutralise 'several' security

posts in the Afghania region.

31 May: An aircraft hit at Bagram.

On June 1, in a series of operations an 'underground group' of Mujahideen killed 10 Russians in Charikar, provincial headquarter of Parwan.

Mujahideen attack security posts in Arghawan Khail, on June 3. A KHAD office attacked in Charikar on June 3.

Also on June 3 a Russian soldier killed on Salang Road near Charikar.

On June 4, Mujahideen destroyed two security posts near Khinjan. Eighty soldiers killed and 2 captured.

Mujahideen launched a big rocket attack on the Bagram airbase in the "first week" of June hitting 5 jet aircraft.

On June 8, Soviet-Kabul forces bombarded the civilian areas of Arghawan Khail, destroying many houses, gardens and livestock.

Mujahideen attacked a security post at Rabat on June 10. The same day, they attacked a Soviet convoy carrying military supplies and food to Kabul. Three military vehicles destroyed.

Radio Tehran: Muslim revolutionaries have recently shot down 6 helicopters of Kabul regime in Parwan province (4 June, 1987).

BBC: Quoting another source, the diplomats said that guerillas attacked a convoy of Soviet troops while it was passing through Parwan province and killed 30 troops and destroyed many vehicles (9 June, 1987).

Radio Kabul: The opponents and extremist elements committed another brutal crime in Charikar city. Bakhtar correspondent has reported that the extremists martyred 3 children alongwith their mother in a mortar attack in a populated area of Charikar city (News—Pashto: 12 June, 1987).

Kapisa

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen wiped out two security posts in Najrab area of Kapisa province on June 10.

Laghman

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar news agency reports that a ring leader of the extremist elements, Babrak was killed alongwith four accomplices by the security forces with the cooperation of the local people in Parwan Khel village in Laghman province. When asked to surrender, the extremists opened fire on the security forces. The security forces returned fire killing 5 extremists and injuring a number of others (News—Pashto: 14 June, 1987).

Mohammad Ismael, and Mohammad Jan, two professional terrorists of the extremist opposition groups who abusing the ceasefire made an attempt to launch subversive and terroristic operations in Kamin village, Laghman province, were apprehended with their arms by the security forces of the DRA *(KNT:* 14 June, 1987).

Logar

VOIR: According to a report from Logar province, 24 civilians were martyred and 45 others injured as a result of indiscriminate bombardment by the Soviet-Kabul planes on the civilian population of Logar province a few days ago (News—Persian: 27 June, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In Logar province, the Muslim Afghan Revolutionaries destroyed 17 tanks and some military vehicles of the communist troops and killed a large number of communists (News—Urdu: 18 June, 1987).

Moscow: KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

Retribution is Inevitable

A hard battle was fought in the foothills of Chamtal (Logar province). A dushman caravan route ran through there, in the inaccessible mountain region some 30 km southeast of Baraki.

The dried-up river bed was used at night, and sometimes even in daylight, by caravans carrying arms and ammunition, food, medicines and everything necessary to wage the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

One of these large caravans was detected by Afghan airborne reconnaissance at about noon. Subunits of the provincial Ministry of State Security, helped by servicemen from the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces, swiftly surrounded the area where the bandits offered stubborn resistance. They were hoping that they would be helped by the gangs for which the arms and ammunition were meant.

The Afghan and Soviet servicemen acted decisively and efficiently. They captured, specifically, 56 foreign-made portable anti-aircraft missile launchers, 500 surface-to-surface missiles, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition for firearms and grenade launchers, 500 mines of different types, and a drilling unit made by the Japanese firm Honda used to plant land mines along the moutainroads (By correspondent Major A Oliynik and Captain A Melnik: 31 May, 1987).

Wardak

Mujahideen Sources: Soviet aircraft bombarded the Maidan Shehr neighbourhood on May 14. One of the attacking aircraft was hit and destroyed. Another MiG aircraft was downed on May 23 in the same

area.

Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Shineeza valley on June 17 destroying 3 tanks, one APC and 11 trucks. Two DRA officers and 2 soldiers captured.

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar News Agency reports that security forces have unearthed two arms depots of extremists in Wardak province and seized a large quantity of arms. The extremists had brought those weapons from Pakistan (News—Urdu-Pushto: 30 June, 1987).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below are the major Kabul Radio themes in June 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Highlighting Kabul plan for national reconciliation and its blessings.
2. Allegations against Pakistan government like its direct or indirect involvement in the undeclared war against DRA.
3. Attacks on the personality of Pakistan's President Zia.
4. Projection to the opposition critical of the Pakistan government policies.
5. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan by U.S. Western media Pakistan, Iran and China etc.

Radio Moscow

Given below are the major Moscow media themes in June 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Highlighting Kabul's national reconciliation plan.
2. Attack on Pakistan's acquisition of U.S. arms in the context of Indo-Soviet concern.
3. Alleged foreign intervention in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.
4. Projecting refugees return and how it is being hampered by Pakistan and Iran.
5. Condemning acts of terrorism committed by counter revolutionary climents in Afghanistan (downing of aero planes with S-A missiles).

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JUNE 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	: 395 killed and	142 wounded
Kabul Casualties	: 231 killed and	57 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	: 1100 killed and	536 wounded
Defections	: 1246 Kabul troops	defected and 117 captured
Mujahideen Casualties	: 340 killed and	278 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	: 491 killed and	343 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:—

Aircraft	23	LMGs	5	Security Posts	51
Helicopters	25	HMGs	21	Khad Offices	3
Tanks	89	Klashnikovs	602	PDPA	
APCs	73	R. Launchers	11	Establishments	3
HMVs	38	Pistols	8	Wireless sets	2
Trucks	42	Rifles	14	Bunkers	7
Jeeps	8			Munition 6 boxes plus 1 truck load	
Oil Tankers	58				
Misc.				Missile depot	1
Weapons	582				

Bullets of different kinds 60,000

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses:—

Villages	9
Houses	205
Bases/Hideouts	5

Crops Vineyards and farms yields destroyed in Qandahar:

Livestocks	245
Arms & ammunition	10
Guns: Several	82 mm guns
Vehicles	10 (Plus two lader with ammunition).

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JUNE 1987: SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

"Counter-Revolutionaries" Losses: 74 killed, 32 Captured, 25 wounded.

Returnees: 15,349 (Those availing amnesty, changing alliances and joining Soviet-Kabul rank beside 1607 armed opponents surrendering voluntarily).

670 prisoners released: 109 in Ningarhar; 100 in Balkh; 150 in Baghlan; 36 in Faryab and 275 in Kabul.

(A government official says that 2,990 prisoners have been freed from Pule Charkhi Jail, Kabul since January 15).

Human and Material Losses Inflicted by C. R. Elements:

Civilian losses: 76 killed and 24 wounded.
Material Losses:

Vehicle	:	3
Transport plane	:	1
Helicopter	:	1
Shops	:	3
Houses beside unspecified material damage	:	2

Losses inflicted to counter revolutionaries:

543 Surface-to-surface missiles with 5 launching units.
56 Surface-to-air missile.
4 Recoilless guns with 70 shells.
43 Mortars with 525 mortar shells.
86 Rocket launchers.
5 Zikuyags with 180 boxes of ZKg shells.
1 Dsch gun 60 boxes of Dsh shells.
20 PRG's.
388 Anti personal mines with a detonating and planting units each.
47000 Rounds of ammunition.
420 Kg. of explosives plus several booby troops.
1 Gorinov gun; 10 Klashnikovs.
several bases/hideouts and ammunitions.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN JUNE 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	7	Lashkargarh	2	—
Qandahar	80	Qandahar	10	1
Zabul	10	Kalat Gilzai	—	—
Ghazni	3	Ghazni	—	1
Paktika	4	Sharna	—	—
Paktiya	68	Gardez	—	—
Ningarhar	75	Jalalabad	—	—
Kunar	20	Chagha Sarai	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	3	Faizabad	—	—
Takhar	10	Taloqan	7	—
Kunduz	8	Kunduz	—	—
Baghlan	1	Baghlan	—	—
Samangan	7	Samangan	—	1
Balkh	8	Mazar Sharif	—	—
Jozjan	—	Shebergan	—	—
Faryab	4	Maimana	1	—
Badghis	16	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	15	Herat	1	6
Farah	6	Farah	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	Bamiyan	1	—
Ghor	4	Chagcharan	3	—
Uruzgan	5	Tarin Kot	—	1
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	29	Kabul	4	4
Parwan	31	Charikar	2	5
Kapisa	1	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	1	Mehtarlam	1	—
Logar	13	Pule Alam	1	—
Wardak	8	Koteasro	—	2
TOTAL:	437		33	21

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN JUNE 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

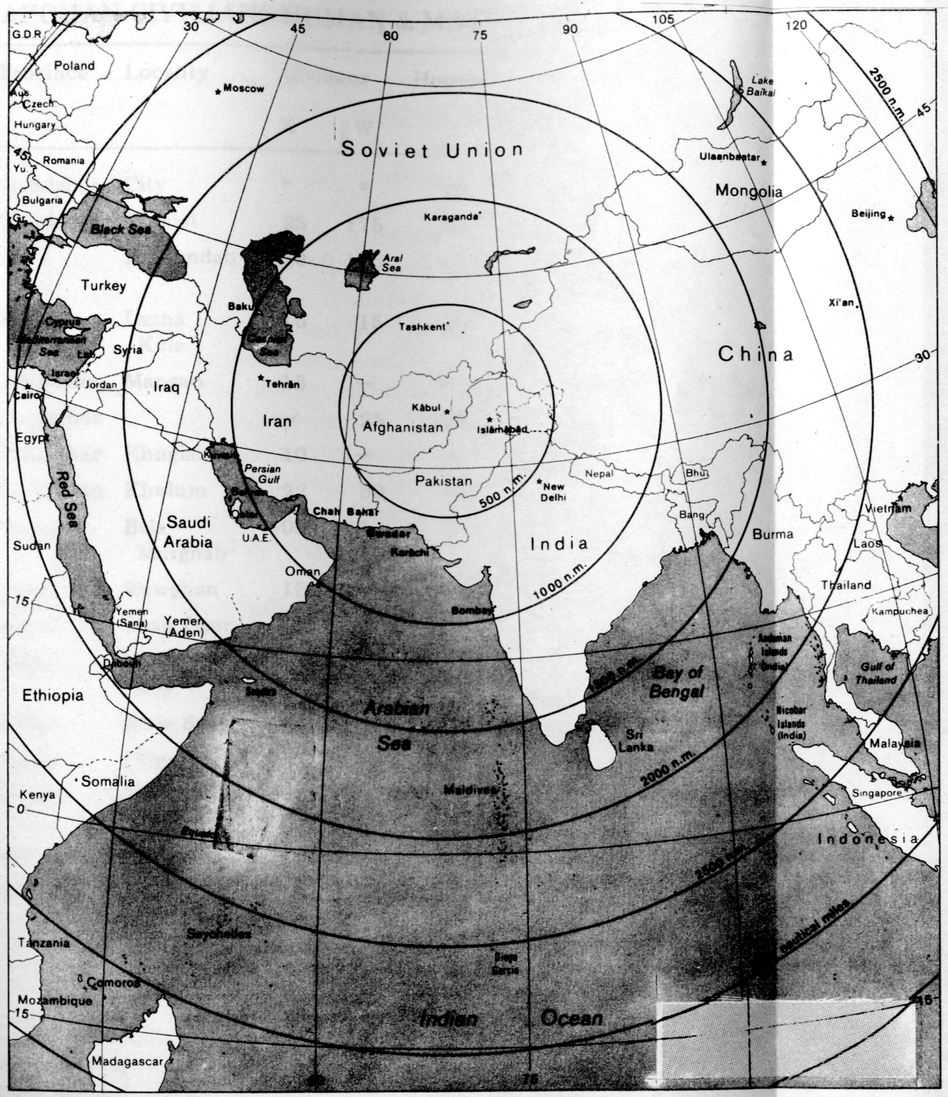
Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Ground	Air	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	—	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	2	2	—	3	7
Qandahar	20	9	21	30	80
Zabul	3	—	—	7	10
Ghazni	1	2	—	—	3
Paktika	1	—	—	3	4
Paktiya	7	9	28	24	68
Ningarhar	16	11	17	31	75
Kunar	4	3	1	12	20
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	3	—	—	3
Takhar	4	3	3	—	10
Kunduz	1	1	3	3	8
Baghlan	1	—	—	—	1
Samangan	3	—	3	1	7
Balkh	2	3	3	—	8
Jozjan	—	—	—	—	—
Faryab	1	3	—	—	4
Badghis	—	1	—	15	16
Bordering Iran					
Herat	6	6	2	1	15
Farah	2	1	—	3	6
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Afghanistan					
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	3	1	—	4
Uruzgan	1	1	—	3	5
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces					
Kabul	8	11	4	6	29
Parwan	7	17	2	5	31
Kapisa	—	1	—	—	1
Laghman	1	—	—	—	1
Logar	2	8	—	3	13
Wardak	2	—	—	6	8
TOTAL:	95	98	88	156	437

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN JUNE 1987 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Counter-Revolutionaries Action	Returnees	
			Total Reports	Numbers
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	—	—	—	—
Qandahar	2	5	—	—
Zabul	—	1	—	—
Ghazni	3	3	—	—
Paktika	1	3	—	—
Paktiya	6	6	4	5920
Ningarhar	1	1	4	243
Kunar	—	3	1	49
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	1	600
Takhar	1	—	1	415
Kunduz	2	2	—	—
Baghlan	1	—	2	1290
Samangan	—	—	—	—
Balkh	—	1	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	3	5220
Faryab	—	2	2	30
Badghis	3	2	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	2	—	12	1287
Farah	—	—	3	225
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	2	1	—	—
Parwan	—	1	—	—
Kapisa	—	—	—	—
Laghman	2	—	—	—
Logar	3	2	—	—
Wardak	1	—	—	—
TOTAL:	30	33	33	15349

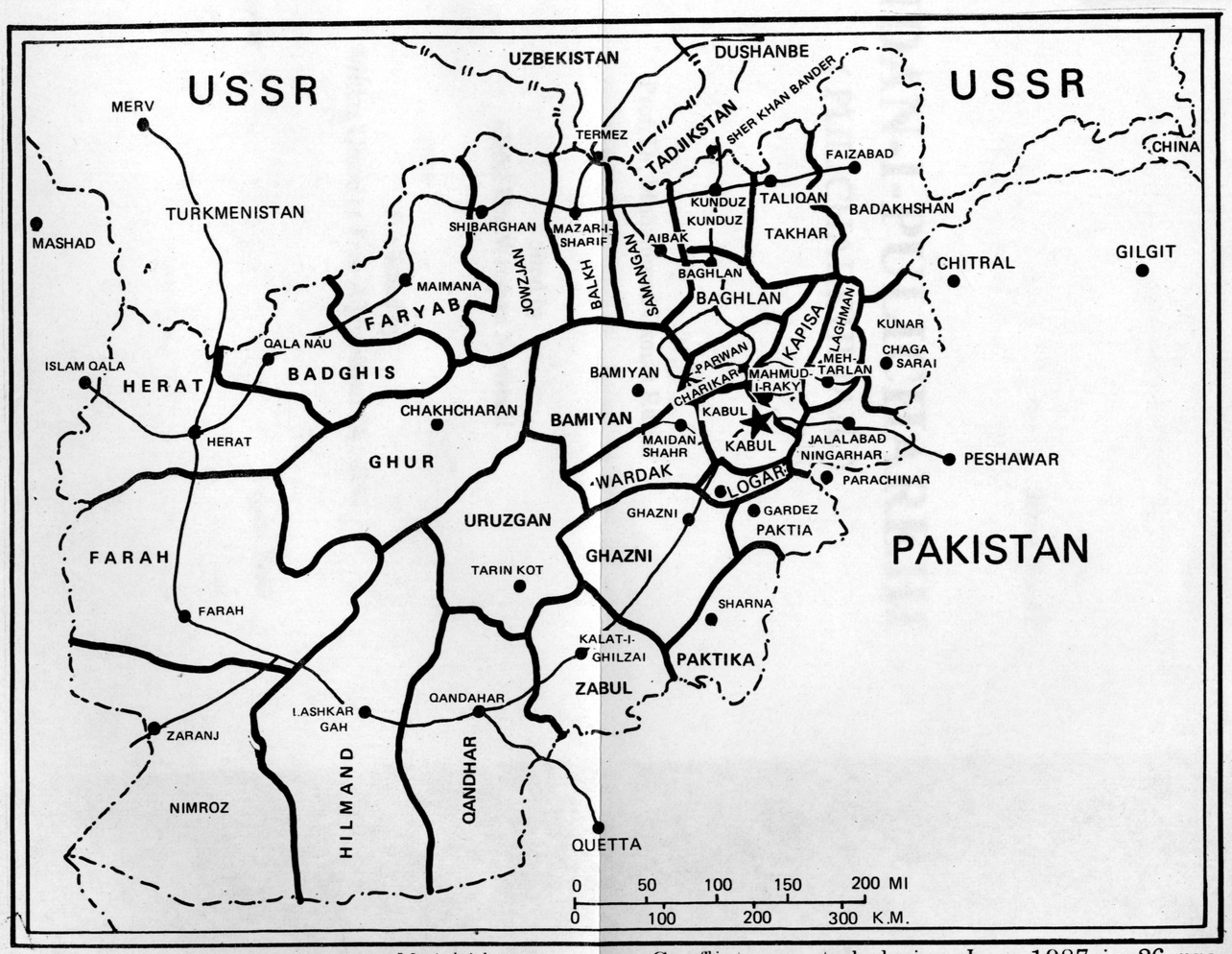
APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — 6

Map of Afghanistan

APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during June 1987 in 26 provinces. Province from where no war report received: Nimruz, Jozjan and Bamiyan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during June 1987 in 19 Provinces. These Provinces are: Qandahar, Zabul, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunar, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Badghis, Herat, Kabul, Parwan, Laghman, Logar and Wardak.

APPENDIX — 7

AFGHAN CIVILIANS HUMAN & MATERIAL LOSSES

Date (1987)	Province	Locality	Civilians K	Civilians W	Houses	Live Stock Heads	Agricultural	Villages
22/5	Qandahar	City	*	*	20	—	Fruit	*
25/5	Qandahar	Malajat	25	175	66	—	Farms	*
4/6		Arghandab	50	175	—	—	Vine yards	*
27/5	Paktiya	Lazha Kula	10	15	10	—	—	—
20/5	Ningarhar	Mangao	15	—	—	—	—	—
4/6	Ningarhar		—	25	100	—	—	—
10/6	Ningarhar	Khugiani	10	—	—	—	—	—
5/6	Samangan	Khulum	22	50	15	—	—	—
22/5	Badghis	Bala Murghab	300	*	70	—	—	—
16/5	Herat	Kawghan	15	—	5	—	—	—
4/5	Kabul	Shah Daur	1	—	1	—	—	—
5/5	Kabul	M. Bacha-kot	8	23	—	—	—	—
24/5	Kabul	Kote Sangi	4	—	—	—	—	—
5/6	Kabul	City	—	3	—	—	—	—
6/5	Parwan	Salang Highway	8	—	—	—	—	—
10/6	Parwan	Qilagi	10	—	—	—	—	—
14/5	Wardak	Maidan	8	—	—	—	—	—
			486	341	205	100		

*Precise number of those killed and wounded unspecified.

**Hundreds of fruit farms particularly the grape crop destroyed as vineyards fields heavy ground and aerial bombing.

***Several villages in Qandahar, Badghis and Parwan provinces.

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Soviet Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Porvincewise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during June 1—30, 1987. Appendices 1-7 also incorporate May 1987 incidents reported in June 1987.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received from and exchanged with the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mozambique, PLO, USSR and Yemen Socialist Republic.

Angola

Kundy Pahyama, Member of Politburo of Central Committee of the MPLA Labour Party of Angola, heading a Party and State delegation visited Kabul from June 20 to 23, 1987. The delegation met with some high-ups of the PDPA including Dr. Najib and signed a protocol on cooperation for the years 1987—1990 between the PDPA and MPLA Labour Party of Angola (Radio Kabul, 21 June and *KNT*, 23 June).

Cuba

The medal of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution was presented on June 27 to Najib General Secretary of the PDPA CC and Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the DRA, by the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Kabul. In the same function Najib conferred medals of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution on the high ranking officers of the armed forces of the DRA on behalf of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba in appreciation of their service and struggle in the defence of the April Revolution and strengthening of ties and close relations between the two armies. Speaking on the occasion Najib said that the revolutionary friendship between the DRA and the Republic of Cuba has expanded day by day. He expressed his gratitude to Cuban people and comrade Fidel Castro in person for awarding the medals of the 30th anniversary of the revolution of Cuba. Though the DRA and the Republic of Cuba are geographically located far away from each other and still we enjoy close political and fraternal relations (*KNT*, 28 June).

Czechoslovakia

Najib received on June 28 in Kabul, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. They talked on further expansion of

friendly relations between the two countries. At the meeting Najib also handed over to him a reply message addressed to the President of the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic, expressing gratitude for his invitation to visit Czechoslovakia *(KNT*, 29 June).

About 1,000 titles of scientific, cultural and social books, as donated by the Government of Czechoslovakia, were handed over, on June 13, 1987, by the Czech Ambassador in Kabul to Abdul Qadar Ashna, Chairman of the DRA State Committee for Culture *(KNT*, June).

DPRK

Mohammad Aziz Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA signed in Pyongyang on June 17 a cooperation protocol between the DRA and DPRK *(KNT*, 18 June).

Ethiopia

Mr. Noor Mohammad Khurami has been appointed as ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary of the DRA in Ethiopia *(KNT*, 29 June).

Findland

Najmuddin Kawiani, head of the International Affairs Department of the PDPA CC received on June 7 Jaakko Henttonen, Chairman of the Finland-Afghanistan Friendship Association who heading a delegation visited Kabul in the month of June 1987. Kawiani briefed Henttonen on the Afghan foreign policy and the policy of national reconciliation in the DRA. Bøth sides exchanged views on further consolidation and expansion of relations between the friendship association of DRA and Finland *(KNT*, 8 June).

India

The first ever Indian Trade Exhibition and Seminar was held in Kabul from June 18 to 27, 1987 in which various products of 50 trading and economic institutions/companies of India were put on display. Mohammad Yunas, Minister of State for Commerce and Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India also visited Kabul from June 16 to 20 to supervise the exhibition.

In the inauguration ceremony on June 17, 1987 which was also attended by Dr. Najib, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers said that setting up of such exhibitions and expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries would lay more ground for broadening and deepening of the cooperation and

relations between the peoples of the two countries.

In an interview published in the daily Kabul New Times dated June 23, 1987, Mr. Yunas had maintained that India was prepared to share its formula of success with Afghanistan in all spheres of trade and industry, including the infrastructure, training, setting up of joint ventures as well as research and development. He added that there was a specific scope for ventures to develop small industries in Afghanistan like mini-steel plants and processing of medicinal herbs (Radio Kabul, 17, 18, 19 June and *KNT*, 20, 23 June).

Nezamuddin Tahzib President of Supreme Court of the DRA met on June 2, with I.P. Khosla Ambassador of India in Kabul. At the meeting both sides exchanged views on further cooperation between judicial and legislative organs of the two countries *(KNT*, 3 June).

Harkishen Singh Surjeet, Member, Politburo of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) arrived in Kabul on June 29, 1987 for a friendly visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Mir Sahib Karwal, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the PDPA and the Deputy Head of the International Department of PDPA CC (Radio Kabul, 29 June).

Iran

Haji Mohammad Samkani and Abdul Rahim Hatif, President of the Supreme Commission for NR of the DRA in a message of appeal to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, requesting him to help resolve the Afghan issue. The Muslim people of Afghanistan appeal with a sense of friendship, sincerity, good neighbourliness, and strive towards peace. Encouraged by deep historic, cultural and religious ties existing between our peoples, we gave ourselves the right to address you in the sacred cause of peace. The eight years war has changed our land into a bleeding wound. Muslims kill each others, mosques, crops and houses of Muslims are set on fire, one cannot tolerate such a situation. The DRA government is of the opinion that there exist in the country objective conditions for creation of practical and real coalition of all the forces, including the Islamic parties and patriotic forces. The people of Afghanistan with a feeling of brotherhood, towards all neighbours, sincerely request them to let Afghans come to an accord. They should stay the hands of those who commit fratricidal crimes from the territory of Iran. We are hopeful that our Iranian brothers would pave the way for the return of Afghans to their homeland. We assure you that we would assist them as per Islamic Shariat and according to our national traditions. We wish good health and prosperity to Hazrat Ayatullah Khumeini, the great leader of the noble people of Iran and the government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran *(KNT*, 30 June).

Iraq

Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers accompanied by Sayed Amanuddin Amin, Deputy Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and President of the DRA Private Investment Commission, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Commerce, Maulvi Abdul Jamil Zarifi, Minister of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts and Farid Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister visited Iraq from June 4 to 7, 1987 and held talks with an Iraqi delegation headed by Taha Yasin Ramadhan, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq on various regional and international issues of mutual interest, Keshtmand also called on Iraqi President on June 6 and extended to him the greetings and best wishes of Dr. Najib.

In the talks, Keshtmand informed the Iraqi side about the political situation in Afghanistan, DRA National Reconciliation Policy and its reflection inside and outside the country and the process of Pak-Afghan Geneva talks on political solution of situation around Afghanistan.

During the visit, protocols on trade, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Afghanistan and Iraq were signed by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries on behalf of their respective governments.

At the end of visit, a joint communique was issued which, inter alia, contained the following:—

a. The two sides voiced their conviction that the establishment of peace between Iraq and Iran in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the rules of international law and the Security Council's resolutions was an urgent necessity required by the genuine interests of the peoples of the two countries in particular and the peoples of the region and the world in general.

b. The two sides discussed the situation around Afghanistan and stressed the inalienable rights of the people of Afghanistan and of all peoples to choose their political, social and economic systems, free from any foreign interference. They also voiced their support for the constructive steps taken in this respect by the UN Secretary General.

c. The two sides reviewed the situation in the Indian Ocean and voiced their concern over the increase in military activity there.

d. Keshtmand extended invitation to Taha Yasin Ramadhan to visit Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with deep appreciation.

(*KNT*, 4, 6, 7, 9 June, Radio Kabul 4, 6, 7, 8 June, BBC, 5 June and

Radio Moscow, 7 June).

NAM

An international conference of Journalists of non-aligned countries was held in Kabul from June 23 to 25, 1987 under the title of "Mass media and consolidation of trust amongst the people for the world void of tension and nuclear arms". 75 correspondents representing 40 non-aligned countries reached Kabul on June 21, 1987 for participation in the conference. The conference was attended by Dr. Najib, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Noor Ahmad Noor, Haider Masoud, Secretary of PDPA CC, Ambassador and Cultural Attaches of friendly countries missions in Kabul.

A two-member delegation from Pakistan headed by Baqar Rizvi of daily "DAWN" also participated in the conference. Pakistan flag was also flown at the Melmapal Hotel where the journalists were staying as also in the conference hall *(KNT*, 25, 26, 27 June and Radio Kabul, 22, 26 June).

Pakistan

To mark the 80th birth anniversary of Mr. Hamza Shinwari, a prominent Pushto Poet (Pakistani), a two day seminar was held in Kabul under the auspices of the DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes Affairs. Opening the seminar, Suleman Laeq, Minister of Nationalities and Tribes Affairs said that holding of such seminars was aimed at further growth of the culture of all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan and ensuring their equality in social, economic, political and cultural spheres. 21 Afghan scholars including Rashid Waziri, head of the Nationalities, Tribes and Border Affairs Department of the PDPA CC and Ajmal Khattak read their papers in the Seminar *(KNT*, June).

PLF

Sayeed-al-Sadi, Member Politburo of the Palestine Liberation Front, heading a delegation visited Kabul in the month of June 1987 on a goodwill visit *(KNT*, 10 June).

USSR

Soviet Union would give, as gratis aid, equipments etc. for establishing the second Seismolgical Station at Kabul. Documents to this effect were handed over in Kabul on June 3, 1987 to Mohammad Zahir Ofaq, Vice Chairman of DRA Academy of Sciences by Mohammad Saifudinovich Asimov, Chairman of the Academy of Sciences of Tajik SSR. Work has since been commenced on the project and a turnal

required for the station was being dug out adjacent to Afshar mountain, in the outskirt of Kabul city, with collaboration of the DRA Ministry of Mines and Industries *(KNT*, 4 June).

According to a protocol concluded by the DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and Soviet firm M/s Vestog-Intorg, on June 9, 1987 in Kabul, the Soviet credit of Afghanis 211 million on supply of 20,000 tons of ammonium phosphate to Afghanistan earlier was converted into the gratis aid and the two sides also made some decisions on export of olives and citrus fruits to Soviet Union and import of chemical fertilizers and improved wheat seeds etc. to Afghanistan *(KNT*, 10 June).

An agreement on technical and financial cooperation in setting up the Bakhtar Cycle Assembly Plant at Kabul was signed on June 11, 1987 between the DRA Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Soviet Embassy. The project which was included in the first phase of joint Afghan-Soviet projects in private sector, will be financed from the 50 million Roubles credit of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. Afghanistan Report for February 1987 refers *(KNT*, 13 June).

Sergy Sherbakov, Minister of Education of the Soviet Union, heading a delegation visited Kabul from June 13 to 20 1987 and signed a protocol on Soviet cooperation in education with Afghanistan which provides the following:—

a. Supply of teaching materials worth 7 million Roubles.
b. Assistance in building some schools and dormitories in provinces of Afghanistan through the educational organs of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Soviet Central Asian Republics, which maintain cooperation with the provinces.
c. Provision of exports to Kabul Pedagogic Institute and the Friendship School, Kabul.
d. Help in other spheres in training of teachers.

(Radio Kabul, 13, 19, 20, 21 June, Radio Moscow, 22 June and *KNT*, 22 June).

Anatoly Dumachev, Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, heading a delegation visited Kabul from June 20 to 23, 1987 and signed a protocol with the DRA on economic and technical cooperation in the field of vocational education *(KNT*, 21, 24 June).

Masooma Asmati, Chairperson of the Women's Council of Afghanistan, heading a delegation left Kabul for Moscow on June 22, 1987 to participate in the Ninth Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation, held there under motto 'International Women's

Congress to welcome the year 2000 without nuclear arms for peace, equality and development' *(KNT*, 24 June).

A protocol valid for one year (1987-88) on direct cooperation between the northern provinces of the DRA and the Soviet Republics bordering Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on June 28, 1987 by Mohammad Hakim, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and Saveli Guendelman, Deputy Counsellor for Economic Affairs of Soviet Embassy in Kabul. According to the protocol the two sides will assist each others by sending experts and training cadres in cultural, economic and other fields *(KNT*, 30 June).

A protocol on the extension of the work of Soviet Doctors and experts for another two years in the health institutions of the DRA was signed in Kabul on June 28, 1987 by Shair Bahadur, Minister of Public Health of DRA and Petrov, Economic Counsellor of Soviet Embassy in Kabul *(KNT*, 30 June).

A high-ranking Soviet delegation led by Igor Evginovich Khosialov, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet branch of the Permanent Commission for Afghan-Soviet Economic Cooperation arrived Kabul on June 27, 1987. The delegation was welcomed at the Kabul airport by Sayed Mohammad Golabzoi, Member Politburo of PDPA CC and Minister of Interior, Mohammad Aziz, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, President of the State Committee for Planning and President of the Permanent Commission, Raz Mohammad Pakteen, Minister of Power Energy, Najibullah Masir, Minister of Mines and Industries and Petrov, Economic Counsellor of Soviet Embassy *(KNT*, 28 June).

Yemen (PDR)

The agreement to the appointment of Assadullah Payam as new Ambassador of the DRA to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was received in Kabul on June 14, 1987 *(KNT*, 15 June).

Najmuddin Kawyani, Alternate Member of the PDPA CC Politburo and Secretary of the PDPA CC, heading a party delegation left Kabul for Aden on June 16, 1987 to participate in the Conference of Yemen Socialist Party *(KNT*, 17 June).

Zimbabwe

A cooperation protocol valid for five years was signed in Kabul on June 25, 1987 between the Journalists' Union of DRA and the Journalists Union of Zimbabwe. Bariq Shafie, President of the Journalists Union of DRA and Charles Chikerema, President of the Journalists Union of Zimbabwe signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. According to the protocol the two sides will exchange

their experiences for the growth of their activities and will celebrate the national days of each others in their mass media *(KNT*, 28 June).

President of the Bakhtar Information Agency left Kabul on May 31 for Zimbabwe to participate in the conference of Information Ministers of the non-aligned countries which is to be held in Harare *(KNT*, 1 June).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Convocation of Periodical Plenum of the PDPA CC

A periodical Plenum of the PDPA CC was held on June 10, 1987 in Kabul which was attended by the Secretaries of Provincial Party Committees and Primary Party Organizations of some industrial and educational institutions, heads of political and party affairs in the armed forces, a number of leading party and state cadres and heads of social organizations. The main report on realisation of the National Reconciliation Policy and preparations for the countrywide Party Conference was presented by Dr. Najib, while Noor Ahmad Noor delivered a speech on the tasks of preparing for the countrywide party conference on national reconciliation. The Plenum stressed on further consolidation of the policy of NR in political economic and social spheres. In the political sphere, it was disclosed the role, authority and credibility of PDPA gains momentum. For instance, in 1986, 39,000 persons 18 per cent of them workers and 27.8 per cent peasants had newly joined the ranks of the party. The PDPA and the DRA government adhere to the principles and norms embodied in the policy of national reconciliation and sincerely strive towards the formation of a coalition organs going on to the level of a government of national unity. The Plenum also announced the inclusion of 5 ministries of the former regimes in the DRA government. 1680 commissions for NR have been established throughout the country which also include 4,000 representatives from the opposition side, so far 23,000 armed opponents have laid down their arms and joined hands with the government. In the economic sphere the plenum highly appreciated the efforts of the working class towards elevating the GNP to 155.6 billion Afghanis. The national income of the country reached 102.5 billion Afghanis which shows an increase of 3.6 per cent compared to the fiscal year 1985-86. In the social sphere the plenum discussed the role of the National Front (NF) towards mobilising and rallying all Afghan patriots. Thereafter 12 members of CC including Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Suleman Laeq and Farid Ahmad Mazdak spoke to the Plenum, supporting the main report as presented by Dr. Najib.

The Plenum endorsed the following documents:—

a. Decision on realization of the Policy of National Reconciliation and the tasks of the Party regarding further expansion and deepening this process.
b. Decision on holding of countrywide conference of the PDPA.
c. Resolution on consolidation of Party, State and Military discipline in the stage of National Reconciliation.

Some organizational issues of the Party were also discussed in the Plenum and the following decisions arrived at:—

a. Promotion of Col. Gen. Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi, Minister of Internal Affairs, Alternate Member of the PDPA CC Politburo as Full Member of the PDPA CC Politburo.
b. Election of Najmuddin Akhgar Kawiani and Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, Secretaries of PDPA CC as Alternate Members of the PDPA CC Politburo.
c. Relieving of Dr. Anahita Ratebzad from the full membership of the PDPA CC Politburo 'due to her retirement'.

(KNT, 13, 18 June).

Periodic Session of PDPA CC Politburo

A periodic session of the Politburo of the PDPA CC was held on June 25, 1987. The session discussed/assessed the following issues and decisions taken thereon:—

a. Assessment of the additional measures taken for the precise management and improvement of affairs of the repatriates.
b. Assessment of the performance in receiving the repatriates and establishing peace camps in frontier provinces and the activities of the Central Department for Repatriates.
c. Approval of the proposal of the Council of Ministers regarding the improvement of the living and subsistence conditions of workers, employees, civil service personnel, the disabled and the bereaved families of martyrs of the revolution.
d. The free distribution of two coupon items—flour or wheat and edible oil—to the coupon holders and 50 per cent increase in food allowance from July 23, 1987. The state subsidy for free distribution of two coupon items will exceed Afghanis 1.560 for every married coupon holder and Afghanis .780 for every single person. The total value of state subsidy in this regard would amount to six billion Afghanis a year.
e. Approval of the elevation of the Department for Repatriates to the State Committee for Repatriates.
f. Approval of a regulation on the convening of peace jirgas.

g. Assessment of the distribution of gratis aid of the Soviet Union in Kabul and Bamian provinces.
h. Assessment of the report of Mir Saheb Karwal, Alternate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PDPA CC on the participation of the PDPA delegation in the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece *(KNT*, 27 June).

Session of Party Activists Held

Najib, members of Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA CC took part on June 11 in the session of the party activists of 11 precincts of Kabul city. Addressing the session of 1st precinct of Kabul city, Najib said: Despite many obstacles a total of 59,000 repatriates have so far been returned to Afghanistan. The idea and the policy of national reconciliation have created great interest at home and abroad. He said that the number of foreign delegations visiting the DRA have increased by three fold and political relations were established with Zimbabwe and Cyprus. Our relations with India are successfully developing. The party activists were informed about the resolutions of the recent Plenum of the PDPA CC *(KNT*, 14 June).

DRA RC Presidium Decrees

In the process of implementation of the National Reconciliation Programme, the DRA RC Presidium issued the following decrees during the month of June 1987:—

a. *Decree on Land-Water Management.* The decree raises the ceiling of land ownership for a family to 100 jeribs (20 hectares) of first grade land or its equivalent, while the upper ceiling will not be applicable to the orchards and vineyards etc., owners, lands consecrated to pious uses, lands belonging to landlords who have played active role in the implementation of National Reconciliation Programme, mechanized agricultural institutions and forms, private and joint corporations. It also provides for distribution of land on the basis of size of the land in localities, fertility of the land, available irrigation conditions, location of the land and number of the family members *(KNT*, 8 June).
b. *Decree on Labour Law.* Approving the new DRA Labour law, the decree assigned the Council of Ministers to prepare the drafts of laws/regulations on state employees, contract-based employees and workers' service conditions within three months period and submit it to the Presidium of the DRA RC for endorsement *(KNT*, 17 June).

Dr. Najib's Visit to Balkh Province

On June 20, 1987 Dr. Najib accompanied by Col. Gen. Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi, Minister of State Security visited Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh and Hiratan (Balkh Province), returning the same evening to Kabul. During stay there, Dr. Najib paid homage at the Shrine of Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph, at Mazar-i-Sharif and addressed arranged meetings at the mosque of the Shrine, Hairatan river Port, Balkh Town, Balkh Cotton Mills and the City Party Committee of Mazar-i-Sharif.

In his addresses to the meetings, Dr. Najib talked about the process of National Reconciliation Programme, service to Islamic religion, new DRA constitution, establishment of peace and tranquillity in the country, ensuring better working and living conditions for workers and role of the Ulema and workers in realization of the NR Policy. Explaining the decisions of the PDPA CC Plenum of June 10, 1987, he said that the same provided for the creation of a system of coalition administration, freedom and emergence of peasants' and Islamic Parties, drafting of the DRA constitution and some other important measures in political, social and economic fields towards putting into effect the national reconciliation policy and establishing peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan *(KNT*, 22 June).

Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation Meets

The second session of the Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation was held on June 28, 1987 in the Stor Palace under the chairmanship of Abdul Rahim Hatif. The session was attended by Dr. Najib, Haji Mohammad Samkani, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Members of the Politburo and Secretaries of the CC, Members of the RC and Council of Ministers and Chairman of NR Commission, Abdul Rahim Hatif presented main report on the activities of NR Commission during the last five months and critically assessed the work of the commissions noting their defects and shortcomings. During the session five new members were elected to the Presidium and 21 new members to the Commission. The Resolution of the session was read out by Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq which was unanimously confirmed with a few amendments *(KNT*, 29 June).

Periodic Session of DRA RC Presidium

The periodic session of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA was held on June 24, 1987 in Gulkhana Palace under the chairmanship of Haji Mohammad Samkani. Mohammad Bashir Baghlani, Minister of Justice, Dr. Mohammad Hasan Sharq, President of Repatriates Department, also attended the session. The Presidium dis-

cussed/assessed the following points:—

a. Discussion on the distribution of residential plots to shelterless Repatriates.
b. Assessment of the report of Nazamuddin Tahzib, President of the Supreme Court on the completion of judicial cadres in provinces and activation of local courts in the districts where state power has been established.
c. Evaluation of some proposals on pardon and reduction of sentences of prisoners and granting pardon and remission to 84 prisoners sentenced to different terms of imprisonment *(KNT*, 26 June).

Appointments — Council of Ministers

On June 9, 1987 the DRA RC Presidium approved the appointment of the following:—

a. Abdul Hamid Mohtat as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA. Mr. Mohtat, till his present assignment was DRA Ambassador in Japan.
b. Dr. Mohammad Hasan Sharq, as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Repatriates Affairs.
c. Khalil Jallal as Deputy Minister of Repatriates Affairs *(KNT*, 10 June).

Armed Forces' Support to the decision of PDPA CC Plenum

With a view to explaining in detail the decisions of the PDPA CC Plenum of June 10, 1987 to the Units and Formations of Armed Forces, the Party high-ups held meetings of the Party activists, of which the following meetings were note-worthy:—

a. Meeting of Party activists of the Central Units of the General Command of the defence of revolution, Ministry of Internal Affairs at the Operative Regiment No. 1, Kabul on June 17, 1987 by Dr. Najib.
b. Meeting of party activists of Herat garrison at Herat on June 17, 1987 by Aslam Watanyar, Minister of Communications.
c. Meeting of Party activists of Ningarhar garrison at Jalalabad on June 17, 1987 by Mir Sahib Karwal, alternate member PDPA CC Politburo.
d. Meeting of party activists of Border Forces Units of Kunar province at Assadabad on June 17, 1987 by Mir Sahib Karwal.
e. Meeting of party activists of Balkh garrison at Mazar-i-Sharif on June 17, 1987 by Dr. Haider Masood, Secretary of PDPA CC.

f. Meeting of party activists of the Chief of General Staff headquarters and its Central Units at the Hall of Ministry of Defence on June 18, 1987 by Dr. Najib.
g. Meeting of party activists of the Academy of Police, Kabul at the Hall of the Academy on June 18, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman Council of Ministers.
h. Meeting of party activists of the Police, Herat Province at Herat on June 19, 1987 by Aslam Watanyar.
j. Meeting of party activists of the Military Academy, Kabul at the Hall of the Academy on June 21, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand.
k. Meeting of party activists of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Defence at the Hall of the Technical Academy, Kabul on June 22, 1987 by Col. Gen. Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi, Minister of State Security.
l. Meeting of party activists of Central Military Garrison, Kabul at the hall of the Ministry of Defence on June 22, 1987 by Dr. Najib.
m. Meeting of party activists of Units and Detachments of the Army Central Corps by Dr. Najib on June 24, 1987.
n. Meeting of party activists of the Frontier Forces General Command on June 25, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand.

Political Situation—Insurgency—Shooting Down of an Afghan Aeroplane

A military transport plane (AN-26) was shot down on June 11, 1987 at 0630 hours in Shahjoi district (Zabul Province) when it was on a flight from Qandahar to Kabul. According to the Afghan media, the plane, carrying civilians, was hit by the 'extremists with stinger missile' and as a result 53 passengers including crew were killed and 2 other seriously injured.

Maj. Gen. Abdul Qayum Sadiq the political chief of Qandahar armed forces while explaining the national reconciliation policy in Arghandab gathering, Qandahar province was shot and killed by the extremist opposition element on 11 June 1987 *(KNT*, 14 June).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Holding of Jirgas/Meetings by the Party and State High-Ups

The process of holding Jirgas and meetings of the pro-regime elders and elements for explaining the National Reconciliation Programme to them and ascertaining their support and cooperation to its implementation was continued during the month of June 1987. The

following jirgas/meetings were held:—

a. *Jirgas/Meetings addressed by Haji Mohammad Samkani*

(i) Jirga of elders of Bagh-e-Ali Mardan and Rika Khan wards of Kabul city at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on June 6, 1987.

(ii) Jirga of elders of Paghman District, Kabul Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on June 17, 1987.

(iii) Jirga of elders of village Qalai Hakim (Kabul Province) at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on June 19, 1987.

(iv) Jirga of elders of Qalai Hashmet Khan Gardene Shahr and Baghcha Sayed villages (Kabul Province) at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on June 22, 1987.

(v) Meeting of the People's Deputies of Qala Hashmat Khan Gardana-e-Shohada and Baghcha-e-Sayed of the 8th precinct of Kabul on June 23, 1987.

b. *Jirgas/Meetings addressed by other high-ups*

(i) Meeting of clergymen, elders and state employees of Qandahar Town at Holy Kherqa Mosque there on June 2, 1987, by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Hakim Deputy Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

(ii) Jirga of elders of Popalzai, Barakzai, Ishaqzai and Alekozai tribes of Qandahar Province on June 3, 1987 at Qandahar by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Hakim.

(iii) Jirga of elders of Mangal tribes of Paktia Province at Gardez on June 3, 1987 by Governor of the Province.

(iv) Jirga of elders of Lalo-Sarjangal District (Ghor Province) on June 15, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers at his office.

(v) Jirga of elders of Waras District (Bamian Province) on June 15, 1987 at the hall of Central Council of Hazara Nationality, Kabul by Khadim Hussain Beg, Chairman of the said Council. M. Ewaz Nabizada, Deputy Minister of Nationalities and Tribes Affairs was also present.

(vi) Jirga of elders of Kaudiwal village (Ghor Province) at the Provincial Capital, Cheghcharan Town on June 18, 1987 by Suleman Laeq, Minister of Nationalities and Tribes Affairs.

(vii) Jirga of elders of Behsud District and Daimirdad sub-district (Wardak Province) on June 20, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand in his office.

(viii) Jirga of Nomadic Tribes on June 28, 1987 by Niaz Mohammad Momand, Alternate Member of Politburo and Secretary of the PDPA CC.

A.A.W.C. — Holding of the Seventh Plenum of AAWC

The seventh plenum of the All Afghanistan Women's Council was held at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on June 11, 1987 and the following decisions were taken therein:—

a. Election of 142 women to the new composition of the Council.
b. Endorsement of the new charter of the Council.
c. Changing the name of the AAWC to the WCA (Women's Council of Afghanistan).
d. Election of Mrs. Masooma Asmati Wardak as Chairperson of the WCA, replacing Mrs. Feroza Fedai, former Chairperson of AAWC.
e. Election of (i) Belqis Tabesh (ii) Shafiqa Razmanda and (iii) Sultana Omed as the new Deputy Chairpersons of the WCA.
f. Election of a new Auditing Commission of the WCA *(KNT*, June 14, 1987).

Returnees — Opposition Leader Returns Home

Rafiullah Tokli, member of an opposition group and head of the Cultural Committee of the three party returned to Kabul on 15 June 1987. He told BIA at Kabul airport that his return was the result of realization of National Reconciliation Policy *(KNT*, 16 June).

Ex-Leaders of Armed Group Elected

Sarajuddin, head of an armed opposition group and Abdul Jamil one of the members of the group who had recently joined the process of national reconciliation were unanimously elected chairman and Secretary of the Council of people's deputies of Borialiag village of Balkh Province *(KNT*, 18 June).

Khairuddin and Khair Mohammad, two leaders of armed opposition groups who have joined the National Reconciliation were elected chairman and Secretary to the executive committee of the Council of people's deputies of Roi Duab district of Samangan Province *(KNT*, 22 June).

Ministry Mobilizes the People

The Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs has so far established 99 permanent consultative Jirgas to rally tribal masses in the consolidation and implementation of socio-economic plans. Over 600 elders and chieftains of frontier tribes are organised in these Jirgas. Forty-six consultative Jirgas of nomads were also held in the border and near the provinces of the country. Establishment of the Central Council of the high Jirga of frontier tribes, central and provincial

councils of Hazara nationality and the creation of post of Deputy Mininster incharge of Nooristani People's Affairs in the Ministry of Nationalities and TA's are some of the positive steps taken toward ensuring unity and solidarity of Nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups residing in the DRA. The Ministry played a significant role in holding the first Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) of Afghanistan held in April 1985 and the High Jirga of Free Frontier Tribes which also was held the same year. As a result of all the peace Jirgas 3033 families have returned to Hazara regions, Ningarhar, Farah, Nimroz, Paktia and Herat provinces. The staff of the Ministry contributed their one day's salary amounting to over 9,20,890 Afghanis to the repatriates fund *(KNT*, 26 June).

4 — ECONOMY

Protocols

In the presence of Sultan Ali Keshtmand and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan protocols on trade, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation were signed on June 7th in Baghdad between the two countries *(KNT*, 8 June).

A protocol on 'Direct Cooperation' between the Northern Provinces of Afghanistan and the Soviet Socialist Republics bordering Afghanistan was signed in Kabul. The protocol which is valid for one year (1987-88) was signed by the department of local organs of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and the Techno-export Union of Moscow. Under the protocol the two sides will assist each others by sending experts and training cadres in culture, economic and other fields *(KNT*, 30 June).

Aid

Talks were held on the gratis assistance of the Soviet Union on 9th June in Kabul, between the DRA and Vestog-Intorg company of the USSR. The net result was that 20,000 tons of Ammonium Phosphate valued at 211 million Afghanis, which had been purchased from the above mentioned company would be converted into gratis assistance to Afghanistan *(KNT*, 19 June).

Project

The contract on Bakhtar Cycle Project which is included in the first phase of the projects of the Afghan-Soviet cooperation in private sector was signed on 12 June in Kabul. This project will be financed from the 50 million Roubles credit of the Soviet Union *(KNT*, 13

June).

Power Sector

At present the per capita consumption is 60Kwh whereas the existing installed capacity in the country is about 475MW, of which 262MW is supplied by hydro-power stations, 158MW by thermal stations and 55MW by diesel power generating sets. The total production could not meet the requirements of consumers. Potential for development of more than 23,000MW of new hydro-electric generating capacity has been identified in the DRA, out of this 18,000MW are based on the Panj and Amu rivers. The existing hydro-power stations in the country utilize only about 260MW of total hydro-potential *(KNT*, 14 June).

Kabul power department has commissioned two power stations since 1986 with a total capacity of 800kv in Kabul city. Power supply was extended to 20 villages also in the province *(KNT*, 4 June).

Trade

TELCO engineering company is one of India's largest engineering company. This company has sold 675 vehicles to Afghanistan out of which 400 were supplied recently. Trade with India has not gone beyond the export of dry fruits and medicinal herbs and imports of tea, pharmacentical goods, automobile tyres and tubes and textile fabrics *(KNT*, 9, 28 June).

Construction

The construction of a 102m long and 6m high diversion dam on Nahr-e-Shahi canal of Balkh province was commenced on June 25 and will cost 300 million Afghanis. This will provide better irrigation to 42,800 hectares of agricultural land *(KNT*, 26 June).

The Pre-fabricated Housing Factory has envisaged a work plan under the new five year socio-economic plan to construct 4,766 residential apartments at a cost of 10,080 million Afghanis. This factory has constructed 23 schools and 2 kindergartens in Kabul city *(KNT*, 2 June).

Afghan Construction Unit (ACU) is one of the biggest construction units in DRA. It is declared that ACU will construct 21 projects costing Afghanis 1500 million during the current Afghan year (21 March 87-88), out of which 10 will be commissioned in 1987 *(KNT*, 20 June).

The DRA Metal Works Department plans to produce this year 600 tons of metallic elements, showing an increase of 100 tons over the

year 1985. In 1986 the department produced 500 tons of metallic works valued at 40 million Afghanis. The main products of the department are used in construction such as diversion gates for dams and canals, metallic pipes and etc *(KNT*, 7 June).

Handicrafts

The gross value of handicrafts production in the DRA amounts to 15 billion Afghanis, showing a growth of 1.3 per cent over the year 1985. The handicrafts products are mainly exported to Europe, America and to some Asian countries. There are many institutions, cooperatives, groups and families engaged in this field *(KNT*, 6 June).

Cooperatives

In the current Afghan year the provincial council of the Union of Peasants Cooperatives of Herat province plans to supply foodstuffs, consumer goods and agricultural products, costing 300 million Afghanis through its selling outlets. The council has now 54 cooperatives including handicrafts, carpentary, confectionary, silk weaking and consumer cooperatives *(KNT*, 1 June).

Throughout the DRA, 774 cooperatives including consumer and handicrafts cooperatives are functioning with a membership of 169,832 persons. 504 are agricultural cooperatives with 70,000 members and 270 handicrafts cooperatives with 93,000 members. 400 stores for consumer goods and agricultural products have so far been opened in the capital and the provinces *(KNT*, 17 June).

Agriculture

A spokesman of the Agriculture department of Herat province said that, in the spring sowing campaign of 1987, over 69,000 hectares of land have been cultivated in the province with wheat, corn, rice and different kinds of vegetables *(KNT*, 10 June).

The agency of Afghan fertilizers and agriculture services during the autumn and spring sowing campaigns of 1986-87 have distributed more than 2693 tons of fertilizers and 801 tons of improved wheat seed to the peasants in Wardak province *(KNT*, 18 June).

5 — EDUCATION, YOUTH AND HEALTH

A protocol of cooperation was signed between the Ministries of Education of the DRA and the USSR, under which the USSR will provide gratis aid, including teaching material, furniture, lab instruments worth 7 million Roubles. Soviet Union will also continue sending

experts in the field of education *(KNT*, 22 June).

Attention has been focused on the expansion and increase of kindergartens in the country. At present 20,750 children from 1—6 years old are under training and getting education in 210 kindergartens. The training and education of children is carried out by 1,550 teachers. The kindergarten department is planning to establish 30 kindergartens in the provinces *(KNT*, 2 June).

The department for Secondary Vocational Education was trained 15,053 students in technical, construction and administrative sections since its establishment. In 1986, 616 students have graduated from 25 vocational and two technical institutions.

During 1986-87, over 1,800 students who have completed 8th grade have been enrolled in the secondary vocational schools. The department has sent 149 students and 15 teachers to friendly countries for higher education *(KNT*, 6 June).

At present 144 schools with 17,000 students and 1420 teachers are functioning in Herat province. Over 7,000 students are newly admitted to the schools *(KNT*, 18 June).

A branch of Kabul Polytechnic Institute will be established in Balkh province. This branch will deal in the fields of technology, chemistry and extraction of useful minerals. In the beginning 50 students will be admitted and the teaching will be started on August 23, 1987 *(KNT*, 7 June).

Literacy

According to the plan for the year 1987, 5063 literacy courses will be established throughout the DRA, in which 856,000 illiterate persons will be enrolled. The total number of the literacy courses including the functional courses will reach to 22,650 with a raised number of enrolments to 450,100 persons *(KNT*, 2 June).

Publications

The printing department of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education plans to print 13 million pages of text books and other teaching materials in the current Afghan year, which shows an increase of 5% over the last year. The department had printed 12 million pages and 38 volumes of text books and earned 18,578,670 Afghanis last year *(KNT*, 18 June).

The printing department of Ministry of Education will publish over 3 million copies of text books and 210,000 copies of other publications in 1987. This will make an increase of 14% over the last year's publications. In the last Afghan year the department produced 200,840

copies of text books in Dari Pashtu and Uzbaki *(KNT*, 16 June).

Youth

It is claimed that the 590 youth of the third precinct of Kabul city have joined the army units *(KNT*, 4 June).

The second cultural house of the youth and teenagers was set up by the state committee for culture in Kabul recently. Five associations are active in folk songs, folk dances, painting and drawing, sculpture and sports *(KNT*, 1 June).

Health

An agreement on the cooperation in the field of public health was signed by a delegation of the Ministry of Public Health in USSR. Under which USSR will deliver medical equipments costing 10 million Roubles from the gratis aid to DRA. The agreement also includes the cooperation between the health institutions of the Soviet Union and the DRA *(KNT*, 1 June).

A protocol was signed on 29th June between the USSR and the DRA. Under which the services of the Soviet doctors and experts are extended for another two years *(KNT*, 30 June).

In 1987 the department of pharmacy plans to provide medicines and equipment worth 1500 million Afghanis needed by hospitals and private pharmacies. The department had provided medicines to hospitals and pharmacies worth 1,330,912,000 Afghanis in 1986. The department supplied its products on 10-20 per cent lesser prices, through 76 state pharmacies in the centre and 66 in the provinces. Recently the department has signed protocols with Bulgaria and India for the manufacturing of 14 items of medicines *(KNT*, 20 June).

6 — CULTURE AND SOCIAL

The Women's Council of Afghanistan has mobilized over 18,000 women between the 6th and 7th plenum of the AWC, thus raising its total membership to 55,000. The Council has rendered material and medical help to more than 2,000 families. The Council also carried out propaganda activity among 36,000 people in Kabul city on the policy of national reconciliation *(KNT*, 17 June).

The International Conference of Journalists of non-aligned countries was held in Kabul from June 23-25. In the conference Journalists from 40 non-aligned countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe participated. In addition to that, observers were present from 8 European countries and five international organizations. The con-

ference was concluded on emphasising for the establishment of a new international information order *(KNT*, 27 June).

Protocols on cooperation were signed on June 27 between the Journalists Union of the DRA and the Journalists Union of Zambabwe and Benin, under which they will exchange their experience for the growth of their activities. These protocols are valid for five years *(KNT*, 28 June).

A caravan of relief goods arrived in Kunduz province from Soviet Union. The relief goods were given in a function to Watan Nursery of Kunduz, the DYOA provincial committee of province and the public health department of province *(KNT*, 3 June).

Culture

On 8th June, Dr. Najib handed over cards and titles to a number of cultural workers at a function held in Kabul *(KNT*, 9 June).

Czechoslovakian Ambassador presented more than one thousand titles of scientific, cultural and social books donated by Czechoslovakia to the president for State Committee for Culture in Kabul *(KNT*, 14 June).

A three member music group from the GDR toured Kabul and conducted many concerts. The group is consisted of one female vocalist and two male soloists *(KNT*, 22 June).

Five Afghan poster artists won certificates and consolation prizes in an international contest held under the title "Peace and Social Progress" in Moscow *(KNT*, 29 June).

The Science Academy of DRA has completed and published 53 literacy works and research projects in Pashtu, Dari, Uzbeki, Nooristani, Pashari, Baluchi and Pamiri languages since the saur revolution. A Pushto dictionary of 55,000 words in five volumes is one of the recent publication of the Institute *(KNT*, 10 June).